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TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon .....dep.	6.41	9.15	10.28	12.00	1.18	4.34	5.37	7.09
Yaumati .....dep.	6.51	9.25	10.38	12.09	1.27	4.43	5.47	7.20
Shatin .....dep.	7.08	9.38	10.50	12.21	1.39	4.55	5.50	7.32
Taipo .....dep.	7.17	9.52	11.03	12.34	1.52	5.08	6.03	7.45
Taipo Market ...dep.	7.22	9.57	11.08	12.38	1.56	5.12	6.07	7.49
Fanling .....dep.	7.33	10.08	11.19	12.48	2.06	5.23	6.17	7.59
Sheung Shui ...dep.	7.38	10.13	11.23	12.52	2.10	5.27	6.21	8.03
Shum Chun .....arr.	7.44	10.19	11.29	12.58	2.16	5.33	6.27	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun.....dep.	7.22	8.06	10.37	11.40	2.58	4.36	5.13	6.05
Sheung Shui ...dep.	7.29	8.13	10.44	11.47	3.05	4.44	5.19	6.12
Fanling .....dep.	7.33	8.18	10.48	11.51	3.10	4.49	5.23	6.17
Taipo Market ...dep.	7.43	8.29	10.58	12.02	3.21	5.01	5.33	6.27
Taipo .....dep.	7.47	8.34	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.08	5.37	6.31
Shatin .....dep.	8.00	8.47	11.16	12.21	3.40	5.23	5.50	6.44
Yaumati .....dep.	8.14	8.59	11.28	12.34	3.53	5.37	6.02	6.56
Kowloon .....arr.	8.23	9.09	11.35	12.42	4.01	5.45	6.10	7.04

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	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling ...dep.	7.45	11.20	2.20	6.20	Shataukok...dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Shataukok ...arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	Fanling ...arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

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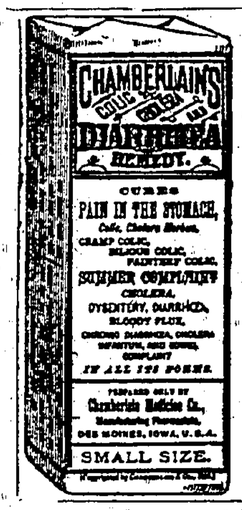

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PRINCE AT EISTEDDFOD.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

The Prince of Wales was greeted by the Poets and Bards of the Principality at the Eisteddfod at Pontypool on August 5th, when he was initiated into the Bardic Circle. Both for the warm cordiality with which he was acclaimed by thousands of people and for the quaint, picturesque ceremonial of the initiation, the Prince's brief visit was a memorable occasion.

The Prince left Paddington by the 11.55 express train, upon which a saloon was reserved, and a crowd collected to witness his departure. His Royal Highness was attended by Sir Godfrey Thomas, his principal private secretary. Hats were raised and cheers were given as the Prince stepped from his motor-car and walked to the saloon. He wore a light grey lounge suit and black bowler hat, and raised the latter repeatedly in acknowledgment of the cheers of the bystanders. He was received on behalf of the railway company by Mr. J. Page, who, it was noticed, was wearing a handsome scarf pin, presented to him by the Prince some time ago for courtesies in connection with journeys on the Great Western Railway. His Royal Highness was met at Pontypool-road by Lord Treowen, general director of the Eisteddfod, and Mr. Thomas Griffiths, the local member of Parliament and Treasurer of the Household. Throughout the drive from the railway station to Pontypool the road was thickly lined with people, and in Pontypool itself the Prince's car had to pass very slowly through cheering crowds which thronged around it.

Within Pontypool Park, where the Eisteddfod pavilion stands, members of the Gorsedd—the Fraternity of the Welsh Bards—were gathered in a great circle in the sports ring to greet the Prince. In the midst of the circle stood the Archdruid, his brows crowned with laurels, and the Keeper of the Ceremonial Sword. Members of the Gorsedd, too, wore their picturesque flowing robes of white and green. On one side of the ground was the great pavilion crowded with children, who cheerily hailed the Prince and then joined lustily in singing the National Anthem. Opposite were gathered several thousands of ex-Service men. The Prince was greeted in Welsh by the Archdruid. Standing bareheaded in the centre of the great circle of bards, the Prince replied. He said:

It is with great satisfaction that I find myself in the position of visiting for the first time the national gathering of the people of Wales—the Eisteddfod, which for centuries past has contributed in a marked degree to the enlightenment of the Cymric race. In times when the colleges and universities were unknown it was the popular academy that served to give to our Welsh democracy the high culture and the spiritual vision which are among its recognised characteristics.

As the titular head of the Principality, I am proud to be welcomed by the head of the Bardic brotherhood, and delighted to be asked to share in the proceedings of the Eisteddfod of the Cymry. I am not unmindful of the fact that on this occasion we meet in the lovely land of Gwent, and no one who knows the Eisteddfod and appreciates its services to literature can forget what we owe to the historic gatherings held in this part of the country in bygone days. I wish the National Eisteddfod of 1924 the greatest possible success, and I thank you for your cordial welcome.

THE CEREMONY.

The Prince inspected the ex-Service men, and then went to the pavilion, where 15,000 people awaited him. Accompanying him on the platform were members of the Gorsedd, and when the tremendous cheering had died down a great choir of several hundred voices joined in singing "God bless the Prince of Wales." The initiation ceremony was impressive. Addressing the Prince, the Archdruid said: "In order that you may follow in the footsteps of your father and grandfather, we initiate you now into the Bardic Circle."

When the Archdruid added the assurance that if the Prince sent a poem at any time to the Eisteddfod it would be duly and justly considered, his Royal Highness smiled merrily. The Archdruid then tied a green silk ribbon around the Prince's arm and invested him with the Bardic title of Iorwerth Dywysog—Edward Prince—the same Bardic title as conferred on King Edward when Prince of Wales. Lady Treowen placed on his shoulders a beautiful green robe which she had herself presented, and the Prince himself fitted on his head the green square ceremonial cap. Standing in the full regalia of the Order, the Prince then addressed the great crowd. He said:

I offer you my profound thanks for admitting me to the Circle and initiating me into the mystery of the Gorsedd of the Bards of the Isle of Britain. With the new name which you have conferred on me, I hope I may inherit some of the poetic spirit of the Welsh people who for centuries have delighted in "heroic story and far descended song," and I trust that I, like those I see around me, may be stirred by "skilful rhyme and soaring music" to contemplate and to practise the higher things. (Loud cheers.)

The Royal Bard then performed his first act as a new member of the Gorsedd by investing the Crown Bard, the winner of the prize ode, Mr. Prosser Rhys, of Aberystwyth, the editor of the *Welsh Banner*. The ceremonial was quaint. The Crown Bard was seated on the throne, with the great Ceremonial Sword held above his head. Three times the Archdruid shouted in Welsh, "Is there peace?" and thrice the great audience responded by shouting "Peace," signifying their approval of the selection. The Prince shook hands heartily with the victor, and placed upon his head the ornate crown of green velvet and silver.

(Continued on next column.)

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BRITISH NORTH BORNEO (CHARTERED) CO.

RATIO OF EXPORTS TO IMPORTS.

REVIEW OF THE LEADING INDUSTRIES.

The eighty-third half-yearly meeting of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Co., was held on August 5th, at River Plate House, E.C. The Right Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.C.M., K.C.S.I. (the President), was in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Aylmer C. Pearson, C.M.G.) read the notice convening the meeting and a report reviewing the progress made by the various branches of the administration.

The PRESIDENT then addressed the meeting stating:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The progress report to which you have listened has fully explained to you the affairs of the past year. It remains for me to offer a few general observations on the position up to date. Although in the year 1923 there was no marked increase of prosperity, I think you will agree with me that the year's results give no ground for despondency. It is true that our hopes of a revival of trade have not materialised, but the industrial activity of the country has on the whole been satisfactorily maintained. A bright feature is the steadily rising ratio of exports to imports. For every £100 worth of goods imported, £102 left the country in 1921. In 1922 the ratio improved to £121, and in 1923 it mounted to the high figure of £159. While on the subject of trade I may mention that exporters in North Borneo are still handicapped by high freightage rates, but from news recently received I gather that the representation which we and the local Chamber of Commerce have made to the Straits Steamship Company have borne fruit, and that a reduction has been made on rubber and log timber between North Borneo and Singapore. As to the probable results for the current year, it would be rash to predict any substantial improvement. We must be content if the surplus revenue of last year is maintained or perhaps slightly exceeded. The unpalatable fact remains that we are not yet out of the wood, and so long as the world-wide depression continues North Borneo cannot expect to resume its journey on the path of prosperity.

LEADING INDUSTRIES.

I would like briefly to refer to one or two of our leading industries. Although the rubber industry is in a distinctly healthier position than it was two years ago, economy is still the order of the day, and the companies are chary of embarking on any considerable extension of their operations. Meantime, progress is being made at home in finding new uses for the product, and further relief may come to the industry if an acceptable scheme is evolved for co-operative selling. As you are doubtless aware, a strong committee of the Rubber Growers' Association has been formed to investigate the matter. In my opinion an indispensable requisite for success will be that all rubber shall be shipped to London for sale, but I have grave doubts whether the necessary combination among producers can be obtained without legislation—that is to say, compulsion—for their non-co-operation is likely to defeat this praiseworthy scheme as it has defeated former schemes advocated by the Rubber Growers' Association. Still, I have every faith in the future of this great industry, with which the destinies of North Borneo are now definitely linked. The quality of our rubber is excellent, and many thousands of acres are available for cultivation. As to the timber industry, the British Borneo Timber Company has been greatly helped in dealing with the numerous problems which have confronted it by the patient investigation undertaken on the spot over a period of some months by its managing director, Mr. W. G. Darby. Our tobacco planters have been greatly encouraged by the higher market prices prevailing at Amsterdam and the hopeful reports received from Borneo of the 1924 crop. They have, however, much lost ground to recover, and the Court have continued the policy of assisting them financially while they are retrieving their fortunes. I am glad to say operations of the coal company, which were so seriously handicapped by underground troubles, are now proceeding smoothly. The steady expansion of the coconanut industry offers ground for much satisfaction. Valuable minerals undoubtedly exist in the country—for example, gold and manganese. Hitherto the efforts to exploit this wealth have proved unsuccessful, a main difficulty being the lack of adequate capital. More thorough examination might lead to more satisfactory results.

POPULATION QUESTION.

The great want of the territory is population. Although the native population of North Borneo has substantially increased during the last decade, we cannot expect it to increase to an extent which would be sufficient to develop the resources of the country. Therefore we must depend on the introduction of population from China, Japan and other Eastern countries. A history of the various schemes evolved since the incorporation of the chartered company for attracting Chinese settlers to Borneo would fill a whole volume. For one reason or another they proved unsuccessful or only partially successful. It is a matter which has claimed the special attention of the present Governor, Sir William Rycroft; and the managing director, Mr. Elphinstone, has also devoted much time to finding a solution. We have reason to believe that the various concessions recently made, particularly the grant of free passages and of cheaper terms for land, will attract Chinese in greater numbers than heretofore. It is a matter for much satisfaction that the reports we receive from time to time leave no room for doubt that the Asiatic population is healthy and contented. We deeply regret the loss of two promising young officers in the early part of the present year—Mr. J. W. G. Hills, who died while on his way to Tambunan, in the interior, and Mr. C. R. Woodward, who fell a victim to gangrene poisoning.

ADMINISTRATION.

To the various problems confronting the administration in Borneo the Governor, Sir William Rycroft, has applied himself with great zeal and energy. Sir William, who has come home for a short period on sick leave, returns to the territory on the 16th inst.

The managing director, Mr. Elphinstone, who accomplished much useful work during his visit to North Borneo early in 1923, proposes again to visit the country during the coming winter, and Mr. F. W. Barrow, the court's adviser on railway matters, also proposes to make a further examination of the railway. As usual, the cost of these missions will, with your permission, be voted by the court of directors. The Court are much pleased that H.M. the King has recognised the long and faithful services to this company of Mr. Harrington G. Forbes, the former secretary, by granting him the Order of the British Empire. It affords them much satisfaction that distinguished and loyal services to the cause of the Empire by the officers of this company are now being recognised by the Crown, and that the Royal favours conferred on civil servants in neighbouring colonies such as Ceylon and the Federated Malay States are now to some extent being shared by North Borneo.

PRESIDENT'S RETIREMENT.

I shall not have many more opportunities of addressing you. Possibly—indeed, probably—this may be the last occasion on which I shall enjoy that privilege. Consequently it is, I assure you, very disappointing to me, towards the end of my long term of office as President of the company—which has covered many years, nearly all of them years of increasing prosperity—that, owing to the devastating war, and still more to its withering aftermath of trade depression, I have been obliged to disappoint you in the matter of the dividends which, under happier conditions, you would have been entitled to expect for the money which you have invested in the territory. We have worked for you to the best of our power: we have not spared ourselves, and have suffered many moments of anxiety, for I assure you that it is no easy matter—even in times of peace and tranquillity—to administer a territory under Royal Charter. It is far easier—as I know from experience—to govern a Crown colony like Ceylon, where there are no shareholders to criticise and where no question of dividend arises to preoccupy the mind of the Government, who are thus left free wholly and solely to use their resources in developing the territory and promoting the welfare of the native population. I am making no apology; we have nothing to apologise for. On the contrary, we maintain that your territory has been wisely and efficiently administered. You are fortunate not to have suffered more than you have, for you have fared better than your neighbours. You have not to lament the financial retrogression of your territory. For many years prior to the war the prosperity and revenue of your territory increased by leaps and bounds. Even during the war it steadily but slowly increased. In 1914 the revenue was $290,000; in 1923 it was $357,000. In 1920 occurred the great boom in trade when all nations of the earth imagined that at last the war was over, and there would be a great revival of trade and industry. North Borneo responded in a remarkable way to that hope; its trade revived, its industries were encouraged, and its revenue leapt up in a manner which the following slump proved to be unjustified, for the prosperity of 1920 which was so joyfully welcomed by the civilised world proved to be a mirage, and the slump followed, from the effects of which we are now suffering. But the fictitious prosperity of 1920 is sufficient proof that when the clouds which now darken the world have finally dispersed—as they must and will be dispersed—and there is consequently a great world-wide revival of trade, then North Borneo will again thrive and prosper, and you will be compensated for the sacrifices and disappointments which you have suffered during recent years. I will now put to the meeting the following resolution:—"That the report of the directors and statement of accounts appended thereto for the year ending December, 1923, be received and adopted."

After some discussion the report and accounts were adopted.

The resolution proposing the re-election of Sir Montagu Ommanney was defeated by a majority, on the ground that his serious illness had incapacitated him for the performance of the duties of his office. In accordance with the terms of settlement the meeting adjourned till August 19th.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1924.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	$1,210 b.
Canton Insurances	$720 b.
Union Insurances	$237 sa.
Hongkong Fire Insurances	$600 b.
Douglas Steamships	$82 b.
H.K., C. & M. Steamboats	$46 sa.
"Star" Ferries	$101 sa.
China Sugars	$410 b.
Kowloon Wharves	$211 nominal
Whampoa Docks	$179 b.
Hongkong Lands	$117 b.
Hongkong Hotels	$24 & 23½ (new) s.
Humphreys Estates	$23½ b.
Cements	$23 s.
Hongkong Ropes	$83 nominal
China Providents	$17 (old) b., $5.20 (new)
Dairy Farms	$28 sa.
Waterboats	$16½ s.
Watsons	$26 b.
Hongkong Electrics	$44 sa.
China Lights	$26½ b. (combined)
Hongkong Trams	$44 b.
Peak Tramways	$20½ b.

b—buyers; s—sellers; sa—sales.

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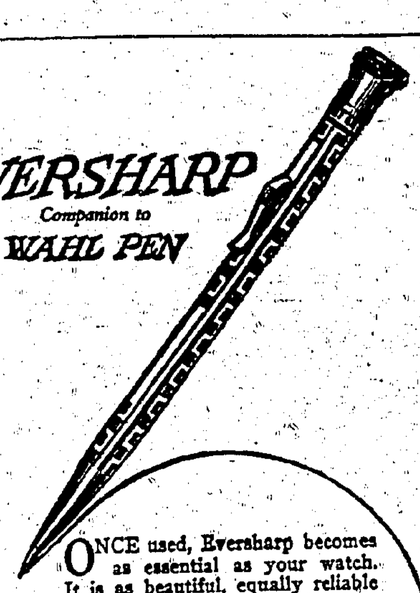

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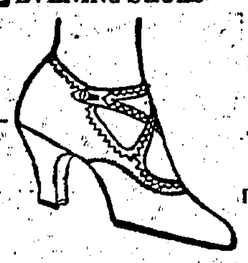

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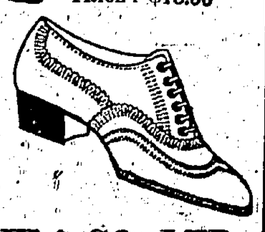

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THAT HEALTH BOARD.

A STEP NEARER REALIZATION.

SANITARY BOARD ADOPTS RESOLUTION TO EXTEND ITS FUNCTIONS.

CO-ORDINATING PUBLIC HEALTH AND DISEASE-PREVENTION MEASURES.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. N. L. Smith, President of the Board, presiding. There were also present: Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. E. Wood (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., Col. Fitzgerald, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. W. W. Pearse (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. A. G. M. Severn (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and the Secretary to the Board (Mr. G. S. Kennedy Skipton).

INSPECTION OF ANIMAL FOOD

Dr. W. V. M. Koch, in accordance with notice, asked the following questions:

"i. Will the Head of the Sanitary Department lay on the Table the Report on Cholera in the Tung Wah Hospital in 1902 drawn up by Dr. Pearse.

"ii. What official of the Sanitary Department is responsible for the inspection of

(a) Animal Food Stuffs slaughtered in the Colony.

(b) Animal Food Stuffs imported into the Colony."

The Chairman replied that the report on cholera had been laid on the table and would be circulated for information to members. The answer to the first part of the second question was that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon was the responsible official. As to the second part of the question, the Chairman said that, by a curious coincidence, he had intended to circulate the Board on this very matter within the next few days. The situation at present was as follows: There was a market by-law which said that no meat could be sold for market except that slaughtered in Government slaughter houses. There was also a provision about frozen meat, which was, however, not of very great importance. Most of the frozen meat went to the Dairy Farm. No imported meat could go into the market. Then there was section 82 of the Ordinance, which prohibited the sale or the exposure for sale of any unwholesome meat. Of course one had to find this unwholesome meat. He raised the question a month or two ago because it seemed to him that that was not quite sufficient for the Board. He suggested the Board should make some by-laws under Section 16, sub-section 32, by which the Veterinary Surgeon would have power to impose certain conditions on imported meat. This was decided by the legal experts to be *ultra vires* to the section. He then suggested it would be a good thing for an additional sub-section to be put into section 16, saying that the Board had power, among its many other powers, to impose conditions under which food might be imported into the Colony. That was a very much broader matter, but he did not think the Board would consider it was too wide. He thought the Board should have such power. The Chairman quoted two reasons for making the recommendation. One was, presuming a Dairy Farm was instituted just over the Chinese border at Shum Chun, they would at present have no control over the milk of the Dairy Farm, unless they happened to find a bad bottle. That did not seem to him to be sufficient. The same applied to slaughter houses in Canton regarding meat sent down by the night boats, a procedure not unknown. Under the law as it stood, they had no such power. There had been considerable correspondence on the subject. It was usual to explore the preliminaries before suggesting an innovation of this sort, in order to be quite certain that the thing was practical, or that there were no legal difficulties in the way so that when he put his proposals before the Board they would stand a chance, with the approval of the Board, of going through.

Dr. Koch intimated that he would await the Chairman's report before making any recommendations on the subject.

THE SUGGESTED HEALTH BOARD.

DR. KOCH EXPLAINS HIS SCHEME.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch, pursuant to notice, moved the following resolution:

"In the opinion of the Board owing to the steady increase of the population of the Colony and the health problems presented there is urgent necessity *for co-ordinating* all measures connected with Public Health and the Prevention of Disease and this Board respectfully recommends that the Government be pleased to extend the Board's functions so as to enable it to deal with all such matters and thus constitute it a General Board of Health."

He said: Sir, I may say in support of this resolution that it has not emerged just now because of the typhoid epidemic. It has been in my mind for some considerable time—I may say for years. I had the pleasure of speaking to your predecessor, Mr. Sayer, about it, telling him that it was my intention at some future date to bring the matter forward. I think you will remember, Sir, that I mentioned it to you in the early part of the year, after you had assumed the Presidency of this Board, so that it is not a new thing by any means.

THE BOARD'S OPINION.

As the Government in the Legislative Council accepted a motion that the unofficial members desired the enlargement of the powers of the Sanitary Board and the appointment of an expert on Public Health as head of that Board, I think it is opportune that this Board should express its opinion on the matter.

It will be well that the Government should know that the members of this Board are agreed that the conditions ruling the administration of Public Health should be brought into line with the requirements of a modern city. The Health Department should be given sufficient scope and a proper status, and the Department should be self controlled.

GROWTH OF SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

This Board by its constitution was empowered to deal with measures of scavenging and with measures for plague prevention; these powers are only a small part of what is required of the Board owing to the enormous growth of the Colony, and thus gradually it assumed further powers in its methods of dealing with infectious diseases until latterly it directed on two occasions a campaign of public vaccination during the prevalence of a small-pox epidemic. But in these matters it has been handicapped, and has had to invoke the assistance of volunteers, and even in the case of plague the assistance of the Government Bacteriologist for the examination of cases of suspected plague, or the Medical Officer in charge of the Mortuary (for the examination of rats)—both members of another Department. Not many years ago when the outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred, the Government had to call in help from the United States of America—the Rockefeller Institute, which kindly lent the services of an expert.

PROPOSED EXTENSIONS.

Now I propose that the powers of this Board be extended so as to have under its control the direction of public health of this Colony, in addition to the powers already entrusted to it. This means that the following Departments will come under its jurisdiction:—First, there is the port health work, including quarantine, disinfection of ships, examination of coolies and the work now carried on by the Health Officer on purely health work of the Port. I may mention that there has been only one Health Officer of the Port since March last year, but there have been others appointed to assist him from time to time. The work is too important to be got through in this happy-go-lucky way and the Medical Staff requires to be larger. There ought also to be proper means for the disinfection of ships, a quarantine station, etc., and we should not be compelled to adopt such primitive methods as the use of junks for the segregation of infectious diseases and the separation of contacts.

WATER SUPPLY.

Next there is the water supply of the Colony. This requires frequent examination both from a bacteriological and chemical standpoint. A bacteriological examination should be undertaken weekly or more often if necessary. I may say that such examination requires more than two days, usually five days, sometimes two weeks and sometimes even longer. I may mention that the water supply of Zurich in Switzerland is examined not once a day but several times a day, every day of the week, every week of the month and every month of the year, and the waters in Zurich are surely a little above suspicion. Still they find it necessary to make frequent examinations.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

In connection with this, drainage and sewerage and the work of the Building Authority should be co-ordinated with this Board. I do not mean to say that they should be taken over by the Board, but what I mean is that all matters—drainage, sewerage and so on, should be run in conjunction with the opinions of the Officers of this Board.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

Next the food supplies should be more carefully and efficiently looked after. At present the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon is the sole authority, and he is overburdened with work. He has the assistance of two or three Sanitary Inspectors who have had some training for this work, but there ought to be a larger staff and more frequent examinations for adulteration of foods, drugs, etc.

A COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

I propose that the Officers of such a newly constituted Board should be as follows:—

A Commissioner of Public Health as President of the Board, who shall have supreme direction of all matters relating to the public health of the Colony, and whose standing shall be that of a Senior Cadet or Head of the Department with a salary of £1,200-£1,500. This officer shall posses a public health diploma or qualification, and must have had practical experience for some years in sanitary work. I suggest that he should have acted as a Medical Officer of Health in a large English town or borough, and that his selection shall be from nominees of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. In my opinion this suggested Board should be entirely separated from the Medical Department; it would be quite out of the question for the Principal Medical Officer to assume charge of it. Besides there apparently seems to be quite enough to occupy the energies of the P.C.M.O. in his own Department. The two predecessors of the present officer had medical charge of the Victoria Hospital and lived in quarters there. Apparently the duties of the P.C.M.O. now are confined to administration purely, and we must assume that the Government know that he has enough to occupy his time, and so I refrain from suggesting that he shall occupy a post as Commissioner of Health with its very onerous duties. I may mention incidentally that Dr. Atkinson, who combined the duties of P.C.M.O. and Head of the Sanitary Department was compelled to retire from the latter as he felt, active as he was, unable to undertake the work. Practically the work appertaining to the headship of this newly constituted department will require a whole-time officer.

ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES.

We ought to have also an administrative officer, whose duty shall be to supervise the administrative and financial work of the Board under the direction of the Commissioner. He may be drawn from the Cadet service, in which case he should not be moved at frequent intervals. It would be well to have a cadet with some legal knowledge, or better still to have a qualified young solicitor for the post—such as is the case with town clerks in England.

FOUR M.O.H.'S.

Then I say there should be four Medical Officers of Health—two for the City of Victoria, one for Kowloon and one for the New Territories. This will be none too many, for if as is proposed the Public Health of the Colony has to be looked after it will take all the energies of these officers to do it as well as to undertake special bits of research work. Incidentally in another Colony the criticism was made by a Public Health authority (Bostock Hill): "There seemed to be an idea that the powers of Medical Officers of Health should be restricted and their authorities kept in check by laymen."

OTHER OFFICIALS.

Next I should suggest one bacteriologist and an assistant bacteriologist. These officers will have important duties in connection with the Board. It must be noted that a monthly examination of the water, occupying two days, will not absorb all their energies. They will have to assist in tracing the source of origin of infectious diseases, in preparation of calf lymph of antirabic serum, and undertake investigation into numerous infective tropical diseases that we have in our midst. The present bacteriologist attached to the Medical Department has his hands full, for in addition to strictly routine bacteriological work, he has to act as Medical Officer of the Mortuary, as Medical Officer—for the investigation of medico—legal cases, in the course of which he has to spend a certain amount of time in the Law Courts and as Pathologist to the Government Hospitals, besides preparing vaccines, etc.

Then there should be an analyst and assistant analyst for chemical work in connection with foods and drugs. This work is undertaken only now and again, but there should be enough work found to keep such officers in active employment throughout each week.

There should also be a Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and assistant. The work in this sub-department has increased enormously, and for the proper inspection of meat, cattle, markets, etc., to be carried out is beyond one man's capacity.

Details for the necessary staff of Sanitary Inspectors and other officers and servants might be left over. If the matter is considered by the Government it will probably make further additions or substractions from the Board as it is at present.

HEALTH RESEARCH LABORATORY.

Lastly, Sir, I think a public health research laboratory should be erected in connection with this Department. It is surely necessary. This is a growing Colony. It is very wealthy. It is spending plenty of money—I won't say to waste—on unproductive matters at present, and I think if a public health research laboratory were attached to a Department like this, where we have a bacteriologist, an analyst and a Medical Officer of Health working all the time, it would do much for the proper working of all these matters.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

Sir, in commending this extension of the powers of the Board I would like to point out that the *economic value of such* a change would be invaluable. When the Board is established and in full going, research work must be undertaken wholeheartedly in the numerous infectious diseases the population is subject to, which we hope will result in measures of prevention. I would like to point out that the prevention of disease is really much more important than the cure of disease—that the future of medicine will be the prevention of disease—to know how to feed a child so as to avoid rickets is much more satisfactory than to be able to cure it—to know what to do to prevent an epidemic is much more satisfactory than to tabulate the number of cases, the deaths, and so on. In fact if I may quote a well-known Latin phrase: *Salus populi est suprema lex*—the welfare of the people is the supreme law of a community; and I may end by another well-known quotation: *Sanitas sanitatum omnia sanitas.*

DR. OZORIO'S SUPPORT.

SUBSERVIENT SANITARY DEPT.

Dr. Ozorio, in seconding the motion, said he did so not because it was proposed by an Unofficial member, but because he agreed that the sphere of the Board should be enlarged and the public health service of the Colony co-ordinated. He was glad that Dr. Koch had brought the matter forward for discussion, for the residents of the Colony had in a way come to imagine, as the Hon. Colonial Secretary wished them to believe, that the sanitation of the Colony left no room for improvement. It was after reading the hon. gentleman's speech in the papers that he set himself the task of verifying his statements, and he had found that that Department was certainly not fulfilling its functions as it should. He quite agreed with all Dr. Koch had said and would like to amplify a few of his statements. The Sanitary Board, by its constitution, had only advisory powers. As was well known this had been told them from the chair time and again. As they knew, advice was considered by the party which received it as being worth what it cost. The public health of the Colony should be of the first importance. The Public Health Department of the Colony was not so considered by the Government. It was subservient to nearly all the public departments of Hongkong. If they wanted any money they had to beg it from the Treasury, and if they wanted to spend any money they had to ask as a favour that the Public Works Department should put it in their budget as a supplementary vote. If they wanted any advice from the P.C.M.O. or any work done by any of the staff they had to go down on their knees. They had to go so far as to ask the Police to help them remove their patients. They had to ask the Director of the Botanical Department to clear the roads for them. The Department was certainly very subservient. They had to ask every year for a certain amount of moneys for their needs, but they did not necessarily get it. They had to ask the P.W.D. to train nullahs, to build quarters for their staff, latrines and bath houses for the public. He put them in his budget and they were approved. What happened? He had been on the Board for the last nine years and there was never a year in which the whole amount voted for that Department had been spent. The reason he did not know, and it was not his business to find out.

LACK OF CO-ORDINATION.

Then there was the lack of co-ordination between that Department and the Public Works Department, as was well illustrated in the cutting down of a hill opposite Homuntin. What did they find there? A huge lake breeding any amount of mosquitoes. The Sanitary Department sent Inspectors round to people's houses and brought them up before the Magistrates for breeding mosquitoes, yet mosquitoes were being bred in this place by the Public Works Department by the millions. There was lack of co-ordination in regard to sewerage. When they got permission for the erection of a public latrine the Public Works Department vetoed it because the sewerage of the district was not in order.

LIGHTHOUSE OF THE FAR EAST.

There were other departments with which they did not get on too smoothly, and one of them was the Medical Department. They prided themselves on having a University of their own—"the light house of the Far East" it had been described—but when an epidemic of infectious disease appeared they had not got the personnel to cope with it, much less trace the origin of the disease. They had to send for people from England or from America. No research work was done by the department, therefore how could they trace the source of the disease?

WHAT DR. OZORIO SAW.

When they had patients to remove to hospital they had to ring up the Police Department and ask them to send the ambulance along. He had the misfortune to pass along Queen's Road the other day on the way to the French Hospital. He saw two bodies lying dead by the roadside and they were still there when he came back. They were the victims of a house collapse. People who were the victims of house collapses were sometimes asphyxiated and although they might appear to be dead, they were not really dead. They sent coolies to dig them out and the ambulances down to fetch them away, but there was no one with them who had any knowledge of artificial respiration. If that Department was not at fault the Government was at fault. It was guilty of manslaughter if it did not send people down who had a knowledge of artificial respiration.

Dr. Ozorio, in conclusion, said that he agreed with most of the statements made by Dr. Koch. He had given good and sufficient reasons why they should have a Health Board. They were not bringing this matter up just because they wanted to please the public, and he thought they all ought to be thankful to Dr. Koch for bringing his resolution forward.

A HANDICAPPED BOARD.

Mr. S. W. Tso said he supported the motion on the general principle that the powers of the Board should be extended. The Board was very much handicapped as it was at present on account of its powers not being adequate enough for the work it had to do. As to the proposed constitution of the Board, he did not see eye to eye with Dr. Koch. He thought the question of constitution might be discussed at future meetings of the Board.

Dr. Koch thought no harm would be done if they passed the resolution as it stood. The question of the constitution of the Board could be threshed out later.

The Chairman suggested to Dr. Koch, that as the resolution would undoubtedly go through as it stood, the Government would be sure to ask for more details of the scheme proposed, in which case it would be proper for the Board to appoint a sub-committee to go into the details of the question.

CHAIRMAN AGREES.

Proceeding, the CHAIRMAN said he agreed entirely with a good deal of what Dr. Koch and Dr. Ozorio had said. He was in rather a difficult position. He must obviously not vote for or against the motion. As it stood the resolution was simply to increase the Board's functions so as to make it a Board of Health. As to nomenclature, to which Mr. Tso had referred, he thought it was important. In 1911 when the Ordinances were being revised, the then President of that Board suggested that the word "Sanitary" should be done away with and the word "Health" be substituted both for the Board and the Department. It was supported by several members of the Board, but it did not get sufficient support. As a matter of fact the Unofficials were the Tories in those days and voted against it, for reasons which, he thought, were quite strong.

In the first place, the Ordinance, which was their "Law and Prophets," was not called the Sanitary Ordinance, but the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. In the second place, "Health" was a good Anglo-Saxon word and "Sanitary" was dog Latin. It had in the eyes of most people a very much restricted meaning. He was sure that if any member proposed a motion purely on the question of name it would be passed.

THE BOARD'S POWERS.

As regards the extension of the functions of the Board, the CHAIRMAN said the main point seemed to him the question where the Board's powers ended and the Medical Department's powers began. He had been going into the history of the matter fairly carefully recently, and reading between the lines of the 1903 Ordinance, the 1906 Commission and the 1908 amendment and Mr. Tooker's "History of Sanitation," he came to the conclusion that the present situation, as regards the P.C.M.O. and the Board, was a compromise. He could not say anything further than that. He would not say whether he thought it a good compromise or a bad compromise. He thought that without any breach of confidence he could say that he knew the Government was at the moment considering this rather important question. On it, of course, depended a great many of the questions which Dr. Koch had raised—the question of port health and the question of an analyst and bacteriologist. He did not know whether Dr. Koch suggested that they should duplicate those posts. He (the Chairman) said the other day that he did not think it was an economical advantages to duplicate posts of that sort, but he thought it was arguable that these were distinctly public health posts. However, as he had said, he was treading on somewhat delicate ground, and he thought the less he said on that particular matter the better.

As regards co-ordination of departments, the CHAIRMAN said that with all respect he thought Dr. Ozorio drew a slightly lurid picture of the antagonisms between the various Government departments. When all was said and done he supposed all the departments of the Government were admittedly attempting to act for the welfare of the public. They looked at it from different angles, perhaps from the angle of the practical engineer, from the angle of law and order, from the angle of Chinese susceptibilities, and, of course—and very important—from the angle of the taxpayer's pocket. But he could certainly say that as far as that Department and the Public Works Department were concerned, the *liaison* at present existing was extraordinarily intimate. He did not think, perhaps, that the members of the Board would believe him if he said how many matters—not only routine matters, but matters of policy—were referred every day by his Department to the Public Works Department and *vice versa*. It was a very large number.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The resolution was then put to the meeting. Six voted in favour and there were four abstentions—all Officials.

THE CHAIRMAN'S UNPLEASANT DUTY.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen,—Before we adjourn I have a somewhat unpleasant duty to perform. It is a duty I think I owe to the Board and particularly to the Unofficial members of this Board. I have been accused in the Legislative Council of somewhat lightly flouting considered public opinion in voting against a certain Unofficial motion in this Board on August 10th. There are five Unofficial members of this Board. Of these the proposer voted for the motion, the seconder also voted for the motion, but I think he said he did not entirely agree with it, one Unofficial member voted against and two Unofficial members abstained from voting. Gentlemen, I think any further comment of mine would be entirely superfluous.

Dr. OZORIO, as the Unofficial who voted against the resolution, explained that the resolution related to a Water Board. His own opinion was that if a Water Board was brought into existence it would only create still another department. That was the reason why he voted against it.

"GIVE ME A DOCUMENT."

"MODERN" CHINESE WOMAN'S PLEA TO HER HUSBAND.

"You must give me a document now. I have met another man, and I want to go and live with that man," are the words alleged to have been uttered by a Chinese woman to her husband, who appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday charged on remand with assaulting her.

"She appears to be rather a modern woman," was the Magistrate comment, amid laughter.

The husband said that his wife's announcement so enraged him that he struck her with a small earthenware flower-pot-pedestal (produced).

His Worship remanded the case for a further 48 hours, in order that the parties might go before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, in the hope of some amicable arrangement being arrived at.

LIBEL ACTION.

SYDNEY QUINN v. CHIK SOONG LING.

SEQUEL TO A HONGKONG DERBY SWEEPSTAKE.

A libel action was opened in the Supreme Court yesterday morning before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Gompertz) and a special Jury, concerning the Chinese Club Sweepstake on the Hongkong Derby of 1923 which aroused such great interest in Hongkong last Summer when Arbitration proceedings were carried through at considerable length.

The plaintiff in the action is Mr. Sydney Ng Quinn and the defendant is Mr. Chik Soong Ling, the man who was awarded the the first prize by the Board of Arbitrators.

In the course of the arbitration proceedings a number of cables from Shanghai were produced and the alleged libel is contained in one of these. This cable was despatched by Chik from Shanghai on March 2nd, 1923 to San Kam Sau and Wong Kwong Tin. The alleged libellous portion was as follows:—

"Now Ng had personally handed a valueless ticket No. 3076 to the solicitor. According to these circumstances; Ng had previously received a telegram from Hongkong and used tricks to cheat me which is indeed pu. ishable."

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. Campbell Prosser, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear in person, nor was he represented. The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., held a watching brief on behalf of the Chinese Club.

The Special Jurors empanelled were: Mr. W. H. Bell (foreman), Mr. E. F. Aucott, Mr. Paul Lauder, Mr. R. F. Mattheson, Mr. F. R. Marsh, Mr. W. S. Brown and Mr. C. Champkin.

Mr. Potter, opening the case for the plaintiff, said that at the time of the publishing of the libel, his client was Manager of the General Exchange Company and Secretary to the China Specie Bank, whilst the defendant was head of the loan department of the same bank in Shanghai.

After reading the cable containing the alleged libellous statement and having commented on the seriousness of the statement, Mr. Potter went on to say that the Jury were no doubt aware of the fact that last year there was a dispute which had relation to the ticket which had won first prize in the Chinese Club Hongkong Derby Sweep the result of which they were already aware. It had resulted in the gravest injustice being done to the plaintiff, who he wished to point out had instituted proceedings against the defendant at the very beginning of April, 1923, which was two days before arbitration proceedings were commenced.

PLAINTIFF'S MISERY.

He asked the Jury to considered the misery and mental anguish the plaintiff had undergone. He had been found "Guilty" by a tribunal of dishonesty. No such man, with any spark of manliness at all, would be prepared to go on living with such a stain on his character and he would assure them that the plaintiff was going to leave no stone unturned in his efforts to vindicate his character. This action was his first step in that direction.

In February of this year, continued Mr. Potter, the missing ticket was found under circumstances which proved beyond all shadow of doubt that the purchaser of that ticket was Mrs. Violet Chan and not the defendant.

A STARTLING DISCLOSURE.

There was one other matter he wished to mention which he would establish during the proceedings, viz., that one of the witnesses called by the defendant to support his story as told in the cable received the sum of $3,300 from the defendant. He would prove to the Jury that that man was before the Arbitration proceeding in receipt of $10 a month. Since these proceedings his debts had been paid and he had been enabled to purchase a shop in Shanghai. Cheques would be produced in Court that this witness received $500 before giving his evidence before the Board of Arbitration, and a further $2,800 afterwards. He would ask the Jury to draw the only inference possible from such a transaction. Why was a man in receipt of $10 a month paid this $3,000? He would further point out that the cheque was made out by Messrs. Lo and Lo and that the money came out of the $50,000, the sweepstake prize.

Mr. Potter then referred to the selling of tickets of which plaintiff sold two books. He sought to show how the tickets were disposed of and to whom they were sold. He said evidence would be adduced that would show that the book containing No. 03066, the winning number, was sold on December 23rd and 24th. Defendant had himself said that he bought his ticket on January 5th. He was sold a ticket on that or the previous day, but his number was 03076.

Mr. Potter went on to say that defendant filed a defence originally in which he said he could prove every statement he had made. The present action was Mr. Quinn's vindiction of his character and counsel therefore asked for exemplary damages.

THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, giving evidence on subpoena, deposed to receiving the telegram. He also said that a man, who might have been defendant's nephew, from the General Exchange, made the suggestion to witness that the prize-money should be divided. Witness spoke to Mr. Quinn about the matter and he refused to consider it.

In answer to his Lordship, witness said that he was friendly with both parties, more with plaintiff than defendant. He, Chuk, and Quinn were all connected with the China Specie Bank.

A PROTEST FROM THE BANK.

A representative of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank formally protested against the production of certain cheques which Mr. Potter called for. He had been asked by Messrs. Lo and Lo to register a protest against the production of their cheques.

Mr. Potter informed the Judge at this stage that he had not seen the cheques before, but the one made out to the witness he had mentioned was for $4,100, not $2,800.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who was called to produce certain documents, claimed privilege. He said that to the best of his recollection he was asked to pay by cheque by various persons named on a list that was supplied to him, the sums specified. Three of the people had already signed receipts for their money, and he had no need to make out cheques for them. He produced (1) a note from Chik authorising him to make the payments, (2) a receipt from Chik for the balance, and (3) the three receipts he mentioned.

Mr. Potter quoted a case to his Lordship to show that privilege was not applicable to the documents in question.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ said that the last he saw of ticket No. 03076 (which he was asked to produced) was when it was handed to the arbitrators as an exhibit.

PURCHASE OF WINNING TICKET.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, giving evidence in the afternoon, described the purchase of the winning ticket No. 03066, by Mrs. Violet Chan, at a Christmas party held at No. 5, Arbuthnot Road. He himself purchased No. 03070. On the day of the race in consequence of a telephone conversation he took out his pocket book and found that the number of his ticket was 3070. A claim was not made out at once as the conditions was quite clear, that no claim would be considered from an outsider. Later when the plaintiff returned from Shanghai a letter, drafted by witness, claiming the prize was sent to the Club.

Continuing, Mr. Brutton said at the arbitration proceedings a man named Yuen Shing Tai (the man alleged to have received $3,300) gave evidence to the effect that he was present when plaintiff obtained the ticket No. 3066, from Chik Soong Ling.

PLAINTIFF'S STORY.

The plaintiff was then called and he also described the selling of the winning ticket to Mrs. Violet Chan at the Christmas party on December 24th.

The torn ticket was produced in Court and plaintiff was asked if he recognised the writing on the back of the ticket. Witness examined the word "VI" and said it was his.

Continuing witness said that on February 18th he was sent to Shanghai by the Bank but on the day previous he notified the Chinese Club that he had lost the counterfoils of the tickets. His business in Shanghai was that of enquiring into the debts of the China Specie Bank. Whilst in Shanghai plaintiff met the defendant who asked him to take his ticket back to Hongkong and cash it if it had won a prize.

Witness consented and took the ticket but did not look at it. From there plaintiff went to the Union Bank where he found a telegram waiting for him stating "We have won," and asked him to return immediately. He wired back stating he was returning to Hongkong by the *Korea Maru*. Witness said the Chinese Club had attempted to expel him, but in this they had failed owing to some technical point. He was still under medical treatment due to the anxiety he had suffered.

IS THE TICKET GENUINE?

Questioned by the Foreman of the Jury as to how it was that the telegram was timed as having been received in Shanghai at 4 p.m. that he did not receive it until 12 noon the next day, witness he was so excited he did not notice the time on the telegram and therefore made no enquires.

The Foreman: Has this ticket (No. 3066) been submitted to the Chinese Club to see if it is genuine or not?

Witness: My solicitors did, I believe, asked the case to be re-opened, but they refused to consider the matter.

The Foreman (to the Court): Have we got any proof that this ticket is genuine?

Mr. Potter: We are going to call the Secretary of the Chinese Club (Mr. Mok).

Mr. Champkin: How do you know that a resolution was passed at the meeting of the Chinese Club to expel you?

Witness: I was present at the meeting.

MRS VIOLET CHAN.

Mrs. Violet Chan then gave evidence as to buying the ticket No. 3066 at the Christmas party. She put the ticket away in a drawer in her writing desk in her bed-room. On the day of the race she was informed by Dr. Woo that Mr. Quinn's ticket had won and that the number was 3066. She went to look for her ticket and after searching most desperately could not find it.

Mrs. Li, sister of plaintiff, and Mrs. Chan, gave evidence as to finding the missing ticket in February last in a camphor-wood box amongst some papers that been used for packing purposes.

A Chinese, superintending the coolies removing the furniture, said he was present when Mrs. Li discovered the ticket in a camphor-wood box.

The case was adjourned to this morning.

GOLF.

In the Captain's Cup Competition, played at Fanling on September 6th to 8th, E. J. R. Mitchell 85—6=79 qualifies and wins the Optional Pool.

INTERESTING POSSESSION CASE.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MOONS AND MONTHS.

A possession case of some interest was dealt with before the Puisne Judge yesterday when the question of the difference between three moons and three months notice of was threshed out.

Plaintiff in the case was Ng Yuk Ching, who claimed possession of 65, 67, 69, 71 and 73, Lai Chi Kok Road, under Section 4(1)f of the Rents Ordinance.

Mr. H. S. Fitzroy, who appeared for the plaintiff, said three months notice was given on the 16th day of the first moon (February 20th, 1924) to expire on the 16th day of 4th moon (May 19th). He argued that the three months' notice required under the Ordinance for tenements let by the Chinese months was satisfied if that notice be for the three Chinese and not three calendar months.

Counsel quoted a recent judgment in an appeal case in which both Mr. Justice Gompertz and Mr. Justice Dyer Ball, on the point of three months' notice, said the notice to be given had to be three times that required by Common Law. Notice by Common Law, Counsel argued, would be one Chinese-month.

Mr. Prior, for the defence, contended that three calendar months' notice was necessary.

Judgment for the defendant in the case of No. 65 was given because a party wall was to be left standing; in the other case judgment was reserved.

JUNK-FOLK INVADE COURT.

INTERESTED IN SUGAR THEFT CHARGE.

Chinese boat-people of both sexes and all ages made a pilgrimage to the Central Magistracy, when they packed the public enclosure yesterday afternoon.

The objects of their interest were seven junk-folk, of whom five were women, who appeared on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, charged with stealing 110 bags of sugar from the China Sugar Refinery Company. They were charged alternatively with feloniously receiving the sugar, knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr. R. A. Wadeson prosecuted, while Mr. C. A. S. Russ represented the first, second, and sixth defendant, Mr. Leo d'Almada the third, fifth, and seventh, and Mr. D. H. Blake the fourth.

Of the defendants, the two men appeared completely unconcerned, but the women presented mournful appearance, hanging their heads in obvious shame under the gaze of the crowded assembly of their acquaintances in the public seats.

At the last hearing evidence was given by representatives of the Sugar Company and the s.s. *Tjikerang*, on which the sugar was brought from Java. This evidence tended to show that it was landed at Causeway Bay from junks, packed in bags which were variously marked P-P/No, P-PN/No, and P-PN/No. Though previously the number of bags had been correct, it was stated, a shortage of 110 bags was discovered on their being tallied at Causeway Bay.

At the commencement of yesterday's proceedings, the defending solicitors cross-examined Det.-Sgt. Andrews, who effected the arrests. The witness said that his boat had no light. It was intended to be a surprise visit. Witness did not agree that the junk's crew were alarmed at the sudden appearance of his vessel in the dark. He admitted that they might possibly have thought it was a robbers' craft. It was not a police launch, but a private motor-boat. As soon as the detectives boarded the junk, several people jumped overboard.

Det.-Sgt. Greig, giving evidence, said that he received orders to find a man who had jumped overboad. Witness went and found him. The man was the first defendant.

"ENTERTAINED" BY POLICE.

Lee Ping Yau, a small boy, stated in evidence that he joined the junk as a foki on the afternoon of the day of the arrests. The second defendant was the mistress of the junk. He was first of all employed in throwing empty sacks from the deck into the hold. In the evening, some men came out in three small boats. They played Mah Jong on the junk until about 8 p.m., when they went off in the direction of the sugar refinery. The first defendant went with them. When they returned, witness saw the seventh defendant (a man) and others changing sugar from marked bags into unmarked ones.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, the witness said that he was taken into custody with the rest, but he was not charged. The police had not told him that if he gave evidence he might get off. He was quite sure of that. He had come to the Court of his own accord. He had not been questioned by the Police.

His Worship: Do not tell lies.

Mr. d'Almada: Where have you been living since?—In the witness-room at the Police Station.

So the police detained you?

His Worship: "Detained" seems rather brutal, Mr. d'Almada. "Entertained," I think, is the better word. (Laughter.)

Answering Mr. Russ, the witness denied a suggestion that he had never been employed by the defendants at all. Asked whether the police had beaten him, he first said they had, and almost immediately afterwards said that they had not.

The hearing was adjourned until the 18th inst.

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{I BELONG TO GLASGOW ... ... " " "

3436 {IT LOOKED ALL RIGHT ... ... GEORGE ROBEY
{GUY ... ... " " "

2451 {BLOTTO ... ... JACK BUCHANAN "
{TAKE A STEP ... ... " " "

3395 {MAGGIE! "YES MA" (COME RIGHT UPSTAIRS)... FOX-TROT
{THAT'S EVERY THING... ... ... "

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in St. ANDREW'S CHURCH HALL, KOWLOON, on FRIDAY, 19TH INSTANT, at 5.45 P.M.

F. WHEELER,
Hon. Secretary.

1242]

NOTICE.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE REOPENS for MICHAELMAS TERM on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1924. Boarders return on 13TH INSTANT. Entrance Examination for New Boys will be held on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1924, at 9 A.M. [1243

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS who intend keeping Ponies in Training for the Forthcoming ANNUAL RACE MEETING are requested to intimate to the MANAGER of the Stables the Number of Stalls they require at as early a date as possible. [1225

THE HONGKONG HOCKEY CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Club will be held in the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB PAVILION (SECRETARY'S ROOM), at 5.30 P.M., on FRIDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, by kind permission of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB. All those desirous of joining the Club are invited to attend.

A. BOWER,
Hon. Secretary.

THE HONGKONG HOCKEY CLUB.
Hongkong, September 6th, 1924. [1236

NOTICE.

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS ASSOCIATION.

THE following are Members of the above Association:—

A. H. CARROLL	J. F. GROSE
M. A. RAZACK	V. YVANOVICH
J. W. KEW	A. P. GRAVES.
W. J. CARROLL	H. M. H. ESMAIL.
O. KITCHELL	SZU KON CHI
YIP YUNG PAK	HARRY O. ODELL
F. M. L. SOARES	SOO PZI SHAO
H. E. EDWARDS.	

By Order of the Committee,
J. W. KEW,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1924. [774

NOTICE.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE following are Members of the above Exchange:—

ABRAHAM, EZRA.	LAMMERT, H. A.
ALVES, A. A.	LOGAN, W.
BAGRAM, J. T.	MATHESON, R. T.
BENJAMIN, V.	NISSIM, A.
BIRKETT, H.	PERRY, I. S.
COX, M. J.	PESTONJI, R.
CROUCHER, N. V. A.	POTTS, GEO. H.
ELLIS, F. M.	POTTS, P. C.
GOULD, J.	RAYMOND, E. M.
GUTTERRES, A. A.	SILVA, P. M. N. da
KEW, FRED.	SMITH, F. B.
LAMMERT, GEO. P.	TESTER, P.

By Order of the Committee,
A. NISSIM,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1924. [775

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 7128 for 25 Shares, £4 per Share Paid up, number 55126/55150 in this Society standing in the Name of ROBERT JOHN JACK SNEDDON, of Hongkong, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 25 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1924. [1235

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "H A V" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless Instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 13th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within Fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th instant, will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

N. V. CARL BODIKER & CO.'S
HANDELMAATSCHAPPIJ (LTD.),
Agents: Rickmers Linie.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1924. [1238

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per Share on the Old Shares (Fully Paid) and Three cents (3 cents) per Share on the New Shares ($1.00 Paid) has been declared for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1924.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 23RD SEPTEMBER, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1924, until the 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1924 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3RD September, 1924. [1220

HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1924, at 12 o'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Fifteen Months ended the 30th June, 1924; confirming the appointment of Directors, and re-electing Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September, 1924, until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PERCY H. SUCKLING,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1924. [1201

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MERCHANTS STOCK & PRODUCE EXCHANGE MART CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at No. 26, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1924, at 12 Noon, when the Subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1924, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUSION:

That the Company be Wound up voluntarily and that MR. CHENG MAN PO be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such Winding up.

By Order,
WONG KWAI HI,
Assistant Manager.

Dated 1st September, 1924. [1234

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH YEARLY DRAWING of TWENTY DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1920 issue—$500 each) was held in the CLUB HOUSE on MONDAY, the 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1924, when the following Debentures were Drawn for Redemption:—

17	266	416	757
62	291	424	762
64	375	586	764
179	396	600	826
213	411	607	837

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on TUESDAY, the 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1924, in exchange for surrender of Same.

By Order,
T. A. ROBERTSON, LT.-COL.,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1924. [1239

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIPS during the Months of JULY to SEPTEMBER, from HONGKONG to FOOCHOW (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, Calling at SWATOW and AMOY on both the Upward and Downward Voyage, by the Company's New, Fast, Well-appointed Steamer "HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of $80, for the Round Voyage, including Meals, while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Foochow. Duration of Stay at Foochow—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 3 to 9 days and the Steamer will Leave HONGKONG from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from PAGODA ANCHORAGE to FOOCHOW CITY, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [906

TO-DAY TILL SATURDAY, at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

MAY McAVOY
BERT LYTELL
BETTY COMPSON
in
KICK IN

The action-romance that never stops for breath.

THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

WATSON'S
AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the *real essence* obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE — THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1924.

DR. SUN'S "GRAND NORTHERN EXPEDITION."

A QUESTION of perhaps more immediate interest to the Cantonese than the war developments in the North is: Will Generalissimo SUN YAT SEN lead his troops away from Canton to-day, as previously arranged, on that grand military expedition to the North on which he says the fate of the Republic depends? Latest news from Canton makes it appear very doubtful. It is said that Dr. SUN is handicapped by lack of funds, though a Canton news agency has circulated a statement to the effect that a sum of ten million dollars had been raised by the Government to finance the Expedition. It is said that Fengtien (*i.e.*, Marshal CHANG TSO-LIN'S headquarters) has remitted one million dollars, but the sources from which the remaining nine-tenths are coming are not indicated in the report, and it is by no means easy to guess. The Military Tupan of Chekiang, it is stated, has promised financial support for Dr. SUN'S expeditionary armies, but they cannot march far on promises. In addition to the monetary difficulty, it is stated that "a variety or urgent local questions requiring settlement" will delay the start of the Expedition. "One would have thought that consideration had been given to all these matters at the "important military conferences" held in Canton last week prior to the definite announcement by Headquarters that Dr. SUN would, on September 10th, personally lead his armies to Shiukwan—about 140 miles by railway from Canton, at which place he proposed to establish the headquarters of the Expedition. These "urgent local questions" have not cropped up suddenly, within the past few days.

While in a proclamation which has just been issued by Dr. SUN declaring war against TSAO KUN (President of the Republic) and WU PEI-FU, he says "the fate of the Republic depends entirely upon this Expedition," those who recollect the similar Expedition which Dr. SUN organised two years ago, will not be sanguine that the present one will get very far beyond the borders of Kwangtung. There are, indeed, apart from the financial needs of the Expedition, many "urgent local questions" requiring settlement before such an Expedition can hope to make a start. Finance is, perhaps, the solution to some of them. For instance, are the mercenary troops in Canton likely to suddenly abandon the revenues from opium and gambling on which they have hitherto mainly relied for their subsistence, without first being assured of substantial compensation? We doubt it. Again, we have been told of arrangements having been made with General CHEN CHEUNG-MING for the withdrawal of his forces from the province of Kwangtung, but we have neither seen nor heard of any arrangement being made with the Kwangsi War Lord, LU YUNG-TING, to refrain from making another descent upon Canton while Dr. SUN YAT SEN is absent with his armies, somewhere on the road to Peking.

Long odds are likely to be taken against the Expeditionary army getting anywhere near the Capital, or even the Yangtsze Valley in time to be of any service to CHANG TSO-LIN. In saying this we are not anticipating a very early end of the war. So far as CHANG TSO-LIN is concerned there are reasons connected with the floods and the Kaoling harvest, for thinking that he will make no great effort till later in the year, or it may even be in the spring of next year. In that case a military Expedition from Canton if it were well organised would be able to traverse the seven hundred miles from Canton to the Yangtsze Valley in time to be of service to CHANG TSO-LIN, but is it likely to be a serious military effort? When the announcement was made that these alien armies would leave Canton on the 10th inst. (to-day) under the leadership of Dr. SUN we said it was news which seemed almost too good to be true. We think so still. We shall believe in this expedition when we see it on the march beyond the borders of Kwangtung.

A meeting of the Legislative Council which had been fixed for to-morrow has been postponed to the 18th inst.

The war is interfering with golf at Kiangwan. The pavilion has been closed and all clubs, etc., have been transferred to Shanghai. But the course itself remains open.

For being in possession of twelve sticks of dynamite without a permit, a fishing-boat master was fined $25 by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday.

Mr. William McG. Harlow, who has been a clerk at the United States Consulate-General for the past four months, has been promoted by the Secretary of State to Vice-Consul at Hongkong.

A report has been made to the police by the management of the Hongkong Hotel, that M. Donay, a pastrycook employed there, left the hotel on Thursday afternoon and has not been seen since.

Wong Sit Ping, a Chinese merchant, charged at the Central Magistracy, yesterday with a large shipment of opium, was remanded. The Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindsell) fixed bail at $10,000.

"Vegetarianism and Occultism" will be the subject of this week's Public Lecture of the Hongkong Lodge, The Theolophical Society, 16, Queen's Road Central, on Wednesday, September 10th, at 5.45 p.m. All are welcome.—ADVT.

It is expected that Major Zanni, the Argentine aviator, who is at present at Hanoi awaiting the arrival of a new aeroplane in which to continue his world flight, will make an alteration in his last-published programme, and halt at Hongkong after all.

The total number of cases of typhoid fever notified in the Colony last week was 11, namely 2 British, 8 Chinese and 1 Indian. One was an imported case. There were five deaths from the disease during the week. The only other notifiable disease reported during the week were: 2 British cases of paratyphoid and 2 Chinese cases of diphtheria.

The funeral of the late Mr. B. S. Corke, the solicitor, which took place at Happy Valley yesterday morning, was attended, among others, by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (Acting Chief Justice), Mr. A. Dyer Ball (Acting Puisne Judge), the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., Mr. H. K. Holmes, and Mr. J. H. R. Nihill. The service was conducted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle.

The marriage of Miss Iris May to Mr. E. H. Johnston, Indian Civil Service (retired) was originally fixed to take place on the 24th inst. The date was changed last month to the 9th inst., so that it took place yesterday if that date was adhered to. The marriage ceremony was to take place in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul Clare, and Lady May was to hold a reception after the ceremony at Clare Priory.

It is reported that on August 28th one half of the prosperous city of Chungking, and over 2,000 houses were burned down in a great fire, which started about 7 o'clock in the evening. The fire broke out outside Ta-Ping-men of Chungking, and owing to the wind blowing then, it spread very rapidly to the other parts of the city. Hundreds and thousands of people are practically homeless and without shelter. The loss is estimated at $10,000,000. The Peking Government is urged to send funds for immediate relief.

OBITUARY.

MR. T. K. AGNEW.

The death took place at the Government Civil Hospital on Saturday night, of T. K. Agnew, third engineer of the s.s. *Liangchow*. He was due to go Home on leave next spring.

MR. D. LEWIS.

Mr. D. Lewis, Inspector of Riggers at the Naval Yard, died suddenly on Monday night, at his house in Wanchai Road. Mr. Lewis, who had been in Colony for about five years, was very popular, and will be sincerely mourned by a large number of friends.

THE PIRACY REGULATIONS.

SZE YAP COMPANY'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

FORFEITURE OF $5,000 BOND UPHELD.

Judgment was delivered yesterday morning in the Court of Appellate Jurisdiction, in the case of the Sze Yap C.C. Company, Ltd., and Li Man Kai and Ng Kin Cho, who appealed against a decision of Mr. C. D. Melbourne, sitting as a Magistrate, on June 17th, whereby he ordered the Sze Yap Company to forfeit the sum of $5,000, secured by bond, entered into by them with H.M. the King on the 10th June, 1923, for the observance of the Regulations for the time being in force under the Piracy Prevention Ordinance of 1914.

The appellants asked their Lordships to reverse and rescind this decision upon the ground that it is an Ordinance that cannot be enforced outside the waters of the Colony.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., and Mr. S. Fitzroy (instructed by Messrs. d'Almada and Remedios) represented the appellants, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., was retained for the Crown, who are the respondents in the case.

The acting Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, said that this was an appeal on points of law from the decision of a Magistrate ordering the forfeiture of a sum of money under a bond entered into by the appellants with the Crown. The bond was executed on January 10th, 1923, and provided for the compliance of the persons named therein, namely the crew of the s.s. *Tai Lee*, with the provisions of the Piracy Ordinance 1914.

After relating the facts of the case, his Lordship said the first ground of appeal was that the acts or onissions relied on took place in Chinese waters, but the Colonial Legislature had no authority to enact restrictions on persons outside the limits, and in so far as the Regulations purport to do so they are *ultra vires*.

For the Crown it was pointed out that the appellants did not contend that the Ordinance itself was *ultra vires*. It had no extra-territorial force. In view of the prevalence of piratical attacks it was necessary to provide security for persons and goods entering or leaving the port and to avert a menace to its trade. Neither the Ordinance nor the Regulations impose any penal sanction outside its jurisdiction. In certain circumstances it would be competent for the local Government to prohibit altogether the clearance of vessels for specified local ports.

The answer to the argument for the appellants was, his Lordship thought, that on the proper construction of the Ordinance and the Regulations they have no extra-territorial effect. "No criminal liability," his Lordship said, "is imposed on any person outside the Colony. It is no objection to the enforcement of a civil obligation that the breach of the obligation had taken elsewhere. In my opinion the first ground of appeal fails."

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT NOT CONCERNED.

The second point was that the Regulations were *ultra vires* for another reason, viz: that they had not been made by the Legislative Body but by an Executive Authority—the Governor in Council. Mr. Alabaster had said that the Council had no right to so delegate its powers as to deprive the Crown of its prerogative right of disallowance. Various cases were cited which stressed the necessity of the assent of the Sovereign. It was, however, pointed out that the Ordinance which gave power to make Regulations had itself received the sanction of the Crown. His Lordship pointed out that the Charter merely reserved power to disallow. There was no provision that a law was ineffective until approved. No direct authority was given by Mr. Alabaster for his contention and his Lordship was satisfied that it must be dismissed.

The next objection was that the Regulations were bad, as being repugnant to Section 735 and 736 of the Merchant Shipping Act. It was only necessary, he thought, to reply that it was not contended that the Regulations expressly or by implication repealed any part of the Merchant Shipping Act. Section 735 did not, therefore, apply. The second section referred only to legislation regulating coasting trade and it had, in his opinion, no application to these Regulations.

The next point was taken by Mr. Fitzroy. He pointed out that as in order to determine the effect of legislation, it was necessary to look at the object it had in view, it was here necessary to examine the scope and intention of the Ordinance. Then piracy—*jure gentium*—being robbery within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty: piracy could only take place within the jurisdiction. The breach of obligation charged against the appellants took place between Wang Moon and Kong Moon and this could not be a place "where great ships go." The depth of water was only eight feet. The Regulations could only apply to a place where piracy was possible, and could not have effect even in the danger zone where that offence was insusceptible of commission.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

His Lordship said that he did not think it was necessary to go further into the matter than to say that the breaches complained of took place within the limits defined in the Regulations and the obligation of the appellants was absolute that the conditions of the bond should be observed within the danger zone. The Legislature must be deemed to have been cognisant of the condition of these trade routes.

In his opinion the appeal must be dismissed with costs.

MR. JUSTICE DYER BALL CONCURS.

Mr. Justice Dyer Ball, concurring, said he had very little to add to what his learned brother had said. He had come to the conclusion that Mr. Potter's view of the scope, intention and effect of the Piracy Prevention Ordinance, 1914, was the correct view. The Ordinance and the Regulations appeared to have been specially designed to avoid impeachment on the ground that they were extra-territorial legislation and he thought that the Legislature had succeeded in that design. He agreed that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

FOMENTING ANOTHER STRIKE ON SHAMEEN.

In retaliation against the foreign consulates in Shameen for the recent warning against bombarding Canton City, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Government is fomenting another strike of Chinese employés on Shameen, this time for the alleged non fulfilment of terms on part of the British and French residents by which the first strike against discriminatory regulations was ended. The coolies controlled by Kuomintang labour leaders are being advised to refuse service to the foreign hongs of Shameen. It is not believed that the Chinese working in Shameen will again allow themselves to be fooled into following this advice.

A COMMUNISTIC DEMONSTRATION.

At the call of the Kuomintang party the cadets of the military academy of the Red Army at Whampoa and other communistic organizations met in Public Garden No. 1, in Canton, on September 7th, and passed two resolutions one demanding the cancellation of the 1901 Protocol made between China and several other Powers after the of Boxer trouble, and other approving the, Northern Expedition against Peking.

MERCENARIES EXPELLED FROM TUNGKUN.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mercenaries, who have been terrorizing Tungkun City for the last 18 months, have been finally driven out. The village and merchants volunteers jointly forced them out on September 7th. Dr. Sun's mercenaries had to be driven out from Tungkun City because they attempted to carry out their chief's order to bombard the city for failing to resume business as early as Dr. Sun wished, after the general strike against his illegal seizure of arms was declared off upon his promise to release them, a promise he has failed to redeem.

A PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The compositors and printers attached to the Canton newspaper offices went on strike on September 8th upon failure of the publishers to agree to their demands for an increase of wages from 35 to 50 per cent. There were no Canton newspapers published on the morning of September 9th.

UNTAXED MAH JOONG.

For some reason, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has issued an order repealing the tax on the playing of Mah Joong in restaurants in Canton and vicinity. At the same time, he has issued an order forbidding further pressing of coolies for involuntary military service.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

ADMIRAL LEVESON AND JAPAN.

REGENT'S THANKS.

TOKYO, September 9th.

The Prince Regent granted an audience to Admiral Sir A. Leveson on relinquishing his command in the Far East, and cordially thanked him for the co-operation of the British ships at the time of the earthquake.

WAR IN CHINA.

FIGHTING 14 MILES FROM SHANGHAI

RIVAL CLAIMS OF SUCCESS.

CHANG'S LATEST MANIFESTO.

DR. SUN'S MARCH HELD UP: LACK OF FUNDS.

WILL THE POWERS ACT?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING 14 MILES FROM SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, September 9th.

Although the Kiangsuites continue to press hard at Liuho and have gained a small amount of ground the Chekiangites are still holding on to the main positions there. Indeed they continued holding their own everywhere along the line. Last night a strong wind carried the sounds of firing in the Hwangtu sector to Shanghai giving an impression that fighting was much nearer Shanghai than it really was. This fact had probably something to do with the volunteer mobilization order and the decision to land marines. Nevertheless, this action is an excellent move and is reassuring the foreign population as well as creating an impression among the Chinese.

The nearest point from Shanghai at which the belligerents are engaged is approximately 14 miles away, namely Hwangtu. The railway service between Soochow and Nanking is being maintained.

The French are erecting wire barriers in the streets leading to the Chinese city.

CHEKIANGITES REGAIN LOST GROUND.

Reuter's special correspondent at Liuho states that the Chekiangites have regained all the lost ground in this sector and have commenced trench-digging. Heavy rain stopped the fighting on the main front this evening.

Following are the numbers of men landed from foreign warships:

British, 360; Japanese, 400; American, 250; Italians, 100.

MARTIAL LAW IN NANKING.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Nanking and throughout the province.

The Consuls and others in close touch with the situation do not fear any immediate trouble. Nevertheless, precautions are being taken to prevent a repetition of the looting of 1913, when Chinese soldiers were turned loose on the city for four days. Several hundred trained police from Tientsin are being drafted to Nanking.

SUN'S DEPARTURE DELAYED.

Telegrams from Canton show that Sun Yat Sen is having difficulty in raising sufficient funds for the threatened expedition. He has been compelled to postpone his departure owing to a variety of urgent local questions requiring settlement. Sun Yat Sen's plan was to raise funds by promising the merchants of Canton the expedition would involve the departure from the South of all mercenary troops from other provinces who have been terrorising Kwangtung and Kwangsi for a long time. The merchants so far have refused the funds, while the mercenaries themselves display no anxiety to go North.

FOREIGN FORCES LAND AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, September 9th.

Owing to the growing menace to Woosung and the Northern borders of Shanghai, on account of the situation in the Liuho sector, between 1,100 and 1,200 foreign marines were landed in the International Concession at 4'clock this morning. This is the first landing of foreign forces in the international concession since the war began.

VOLUNTEERS MOBILISED.

At six o'clock this morning, the Shanghai Volunteers were mobilished.

CHANG BLAMES WU.

Chang Tso Lin has formally notified the foreign Consuls-General at Mukden of his intention to enter the war. He told them that Wu Pei Fu had already taken the offensive by mobilising two divisions and six mixed brigades in the direction of Shanhaikwan, Hsifengkow and Jehol.

POWERS MAY ACT.

LONDON, September 8th.

The diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* understands that a preliminary exchange of views is proceeding between London and Washington, on the subject of some concerted action by the Powers with a view to restoring peace and order in China.

It is expected the situation will receive the immediate attention of Mr. MacDonald.

HOME PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, September 9th.

A leader in the *Manchester Guardian* says the situation in China creates a problem as to whether the great nations can trust one another sufficiently to step in. Their previous attempts at concerted action in China are, to say the least, discouraging precedents, and it would better to leave the Chinese to fight it out than for foreigners with selfish ambitions to join. Already some of the foreigners must watch the development of war with shame, for they have participated in smuggling munitions into China. While such things can still done perhaps it would wiser if the Powers confined themselves to keeping order in the Treaty Ports.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

CHANG TSO-LIN'S FIAT.

SHANGHAI, September 8th.

The following is the text of the circular telegram from Chang-Tso-lin, which was received in Shanghai yesterday from Mukden:—

"Our people have been suffering from military oppression for a long time in recent years. Nine homes out of every ten in Szechuan, Hunan, Kiangsi and Kwangtung have been picked bare, and in addition drought and flood have affected more than ten provinces, in which starving persons in the most pitiful plight have been found everywhere. Whoever is the least humanly inclined will do all he can to show them compassion and give them relief. Yet Tsao Kun and Pu Pei-fu, with minds perverted are more than ever bent on showing their ferocious fangs. They have not only not shown sympathy with the provinces so affected, but they are even afflicting unaffected regions with military calamities. They are deaf to the appeals from the scholars and the gentry, and are indifferent to the warning protests of the Diplomatic Corps. What sort of heart they possess it is pitiful to ask. When the storm was brewing, I repeatedly tendered them my loyal advise, persuading them to regard the people's welfare as of paramount importance. Their reply was replete with peaceful sentiments. I was led to believe in the sincerity of their utterance, but the ink was hardly dried when the fighting broke out.

I have just received a circular telegram from Lu Yung-hsiang, in which the man who fired the first shoto is clearly indicated. Hence the inadvisability of delaying our punitive expedition. The wicked deeds done by Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu have accumulated mountain high, and are too numerous to count. To mention only a few of their principal crimes, I shall point out the bribing of members of Parliament to steal the highest position, keeping their paws and teeth in order to crash the neighbouring province. Peking destroys what the people hope to set up, namely, a self-government system. Peking tramples upon what the whole nation are praying to secure, namely, peace. Further while they blamed others for settling the Austrian Loan they felt no scruple in recognising the German bonds, while even foreigners are expecting us to develop in education they are trying to appropriate the remitted Boxer Indemnity for their own ends. They have sold our country and sacrificed our rights and have indulged in military conquests. For all such crimes they have long been men who have been regarded as intolerable by the whole world.

"They have been allowed some respite, only because of the intensity of the people's distress, which has made us refrain from causing further devastation in our territory. Since public opinion is unanimously opposed to a continuation of such a wicked *régime*, I, for the sake of the nation and our people, feel it my bounden duty to lead my army and swear to rid the country of the people's traitors, thereby removing the obstacle to our national peace and revive the vitality of our people. Not only will those of our party approve of my action, but also those who have been turned down by them will wake up and join us. Nobody will be disturbed when and where my army happen to be. My only object is to kill the chief offenders and absolutely leaving all others unmolested. Let the sun of heaven witness this utterance of mine.

PRESIDENT'S PUNITIVE MANDATE.

PEKING, September 8th.

The text of the punitive mandate issued against Lu Yung Hsiang is as follows:

"A telegraphic report, dated Sept. 4th, from Chi Hsieh Yuan, Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi, reported that Lu Yung Hsiang, the rebellious Tuchun of Chekiang, had revolted against the Central Government and had rallied outlawed elements to his aid. It was further stated that the province of Kiangsu, owing to its geographical proximity, was obliged to make defensive plans in order to keep the provincial frontiers intact and to maintain peace among the people, but Lu Yung Hsiang, with the assistance of Ho Feng Lin, ordered their rebellions troops to make an attack on the Kiangsu defensive forces. Chi Hsieh Yuan also reported that the rebels had issued a circular telegram on September 3rd openly revolting against the Central Government, adding that early in the morning of the 4th inst. the rebellious troops commenced firing in the vicinity of Quinsan, in the hope of inflicting an unexpected blow on the Kiangsu forces. Chi Hsieh Yuan laid stress on the point that Kiangsu aimed at defending its frontiers and he had always stood for peace, but to do his utmost to ward off an attack in order to reach his goal of maintaining peace among the people. Chi Hsieh Yuan pointed out that the rebels had committed the greated crimes, which could not be tolerated by the laws of the nation. Chi Hsieh Yuan also petitioned for a decisive policy and a mandate to attack the rebels for the purpose of upholding the laws.

"Similar petitions were received from Wu Pei Fu, Wang Chen Ping, Hsiao Yao Nan, Wang Huai Ching and Feng Yu Hsiang.

"There have been signs of unrest everywhere during the past few years, and all industries have been hampered. On top of this situation, a large part of the nation are affected at present by flood calamities, and the starving people are awaiting help. Since the assumption of my office, my sole desire has been that the people may have rest after passing through all these miseries. Although there were differences of views among the provinces, it was my hope that they would gradually be brought to a sincere co-operation. In spite of that fact, the rebellious Tupan and his adherents on on more than one occasion have disclosed an intention to revolt. I ordered the commanders to hold their defensive frontiers and not to start war. This generous policy was pursued in the hops of inducing the rebels to feel regret for their faults. To my surprise, they dared to break the peace of the nation openly and against the popular desire for peace. In order to suppress the outlaws and pacify the people, I no longer can allow them to continue their disturbing intentions and bring pain and suffering upon the people. Lu Yung Hsiang and Ho Feng Lin are hereby relieved of their official posts and honours. Chi Hsieh Yuan is instructed to direct his forces to suppress these rebels at his discretion.

"The provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang are noted as the centre of culture and wealth. The psychology of their people favours peace. They want reunification. Chekiang people have no reason to complain and are now suffering no cause. That is what pains me most. The commanders of the various Government forces should do their utmost to restore as soon as possible all places now under the influence of the rebels. It is my hope that the campaign may be terminated soon, so that the people may resume business. The local authorities should spare no efforts to protect the property and lives or natives and foreigners. Not a single case of disturbance should be permitted. There was originally no line of demarcation between Shanghai and the Chekiang troops, and the way should be open to the rebels who surrender. A settlement should be quickly obtained. Let this be known to the whole nation."

NECESSITY FOR A NEUTRAL ZONE.

SHANGHAI, September 9th.

The British, American, French, Japanese and Italian Ministers on Saturday afternoon sent a Note to the Waichiaopu repeating the representations made by the four Ministers regarding the necessity to establish a neutral zone on the Huangpu.

The former communication and the Government replies were made verbally.

HOW THE BATTLE BEGAN.

An alleged account of how the battle began is published by the *Journal of Commerce*. It is contained in a message which General Lu is reported to have addressed to the people of both provinces. Beginning with a disclaimer as to having opened hostilities, the message continues: "At 1.5 a.m. on September 2nd, the Kiangsu army forcibly occupied Anting station on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. They were then 10 li from my forces, and I gave instructions that there was to be no move. At 1.30 p.m. on the 3rd, the Kiangsu force advanced from Anting in the direction of Huangdu and attacked my force. I then ordered resistance. On the same day the Kiangsu army destroyed railway bridges and molested passengers."

[It is to be pointed out that no bridges have been destroyed. The cutting of the line was done by removing a rail.]

CHINESE DESCRIPTION OF CAMPAIGN.

THE THREE LINES OF ATTACK: IMPORTANCE OF TAIHU.

According to a military authority, Kiangsu and Chekiang have each their own plans of offensive and defensive actions. Kiangsu will attack Shanghai in three directions.

1.—Central, from Quansan and Anting to Nansiang and Huangtu, along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line.

2.—Left, from Liuho and Taitsang to attack the rear of Woosung, while the Navy will attack it in front.

3.—Right, from Ating to attack Chukoku and Tsingpu and thence to seize Sungkiang in order to cut communication between Chekiang and Shanghai. To meet the attacks from these three directions, Chekiang will always be on the defensive.

Chekiang aims chiefly at occupying dominating points on the Taihu Lake. Changhsin in Chekiang and Nyihsin (Ihing) in Kiangsu adjoin each other. If the Chekiang army were occupying Nyihsin, they could go, *via* Kingtan and Kuyung direct to Nanking. Therefore, Chekiang is using its main forces, about 40,000 to attack Nyihsin. Thousands of small boats are being used in bridging over the Taihu. Gunboats will then bombard the city as a cover for the troops to land by way of these boats. First of all, 22 aeroplanes will be commissioned to drive off or disable all the Kiangsu aeroplanes which are not as efficient fighting machines as their Chekiang prototypes. Bombs may also play a part. When Nyihsin is taken, all Kiangsu troops east of Changchow will surely became demoralized. But Kiangsu will make a stiff fight for Nyihsin.

PRESS GANG AT WORK IN SHANGHAI.

EXCITEMENT ON THE SETTLEMENT BORDER.

MOBS OF COOLIES FLEEING INTO SHANGHAI.

During the past two days the Press Gang has been busy collecting coolie labour in Shanghai: on the 3rd inst. (Thursday) their efforts caused something like consternation in the Chapei district. On Wednesday afternoon, the Harbin Road district was combed out, and hundreds of coolies thronged into the Settlement to escape capture, remaining inside the border until nightfall and then returning to their homes in Chapei. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a throng of coolie refugees assembled in North Thibet Road near Kaifeng Road, to escape the unwelcome attention of soldiers gathering forced labour. Three parties worked round the district in motor-cars, promising the coolies $24 a month wages and leaving no choice to any unfortunate individual they happened to lay hands on. The raid caused great excitement and hundreds scrambled inside the Settlement for protection. The presence of a few Municipal police at the point mentioned sufficed to keep order, and the crowd dispersed after the soldiers had gone and the "all clear" was passed round.

The process of, literally, "roping in" coolies was continued on Thursday with great thoroughness. Parties of soldiers, some carrying coils of rope, and one or two displaying persuasive pairs of handcuffs, went all about the Chapei district in the vicinity of the railway station collecting men and tying them up in batches. As fast as a dozen or so had hauled in they were sent off to S.N.R. godown at the west end of the station and there kept under guard until arrangements for their despatch to various points on the line were made. Some of the coolies managed to escape, but the others sat about in disconsolate groups awaiting the orders of their new masters. Throughout the afternoon crowds of working people crossed the border into the Settlement, and Boundary Road was thronged with refugees.

Trains coming in from Woosung also brought loads of people, most of them with all their worldly wealth in a single bundle, and everywhere there were signs that the Settlement is indeed going to be a very crowded place during the next few days.

DIGGING TRENCHES AT ARSENAL.

Members of the press gang have also been active on the borders of the French Settlement, according to information received by a representative of the *N.-C. Daily News* in an interview with the Chief of the French Police. In the direction of Sicawei soldiers from the Arsenal have forced the villagers to assist in the digging of trenches for the defence of the Arsenal. Men and boys of all ages have been conscripted and have been paid at the rate of 20 cents a day for boys and 30 cents for men. At present there is no report as to what extent entrenchment has been carried out.

SHANGHAI'S FOOD SUPPLY.

PROBABLE MEAT SHORTAGE.

With the provincial struggle waging in such close proximity it is but natural, remarks the *Shanghai Mercury*, that the question of Shanghai's food supply should arise.

The Municipal Council Food Inspector announced on September 4th that there is no cause for alarm, for at least several days more. Everything depends, of course, upon the continuance of the present struggle. Shanghai residents should take heed that the meat supply is in danger of being completely cut-off, and ration themselves accordingly. Waste not; want not, should be the slogan in every household to-day.

The usual source of supply lies in the section of Soochow and beyond.

The area is in the midst of the fighting, consequently many scouts are at present engaged in scouring the whole surrounding country on the look-out for anything in the nature of edible quadrupeds. Anything in this line will be immediately purchased and transported dead or alive to Shanghai.

Extreme care will be taken to safeguard the meat being pinched by hungry troops.

The large number of war vessels in port at the present time has a diminishing effect upon Shanghai's meat supply and the news of other vessels due to station themselves here will only mean more mouths to feed.

No shortage of other commodities is likely unless the present trouble continues indefinitely and in case of emergency it is well-known in official circles that more than 270 cases of tinned meats, etc., can be obtained from local stores.

Fresh fruits, vegetables and dairy produce are obtainable from the south and from American steamers arriving regularly so that on the whole, the only likely shortage will be with fresh meat.

FUKIEN GENERALS APPEAL TO MARSHAL CHI.

THE MEN WHO FLED FROM FUKIEN INTO CHEKIANG.

"SOONER THAN CAUSE A WAR WE WILL SURRENDER OURSELVES TO YOU."

The following is a free translation of a telegram received from Hangchow by the Shanghai Press last week:—

The Press, for retransmission to all Peace Delegates, Shanghai.

Since the war declared by the four provinces upon Chekiang is alleged to have been caused by the stationing of our troops in Chekiang, we, Tsang Chi Ping and Yang Hua Chao, admiring your extreme love of peace, and being loth to allow any consideration of our unworthy lives, the relics of a hundred battles, to jeopardize the safety of the fathers and elders of the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang, have addressed a telegram to Mr. Chi Hsieh Yuan which please note as follows:—

"Mr. Chi, Nanking.

"In view of the calamities visited by Heaven upon our Republic, we who have been entrusted by the nation with the command of a division and a brigade have always uncomplainingly done our duty in protecting our people and defending our territory. Unexpectedly, we were rejected and persecuted at every step: as we could not bear to see the people suffer, we elected not to prolong our fight.

"As we have always revered Tupan Lu of Chekiang for his advocacy of upright principles, for his devotion to his duties towards the people, for his enlightened and peaceful rule of the province which has earned him the respect and love of all classes of people whether high or low, we brought our persecuted men to him offering our allegiance; with no higher hope than being accorded a haven of peace. This we can still swear by the bright sun in Heaven as the truth.

"INFAMOUS RUMOURS."

"To our surprise, scarcely had we dismounted from our war steeds, then all sorts of infamous rumours against us were scattered broadcast, such allegations as that Chekiang in harbouring us must need offend its neighbouring provinces. Tsang and Yang in agreeing to incorporation in the Chekiang Army must hold ambitious designs, etc. As all our troops were originally units of the National Army, and as we had been so relentlessly insulted at will for years past, we could not have endured such base treatment silently any longer without casting a reflection on our honour as soldiers as well as causing disgrace to our nation. Therefore, we turned our fought desperately in Fukien, emigrated into Kiangsi and at last found a place of rest in Chekiang.

"Because we love and wish to preserve our trained men for our nation, and because we regard our duties as sacred, so we have brought our whole forces to Chekiang intact. Even if it were not so, the provincial governors would still have no right to disband any part of our National Army.

"WE SURRENDER."

"Now, as your provinces is using Chekiang's absorption of our forces as the reason for making war upon that province, and as you have enlisted the united help to Fukien, Anhui and Kiangsi to make a miliary demonstration to overawe us, and believing that our temporary stay in Chekiang, which is a matter that concerns us and no one else, and that we cannot bear to see the fathers and elders of Kiangsu and Chekiang suffer on our account, we, in view of the imminency of the war, are compelled to make an offer to you thus:—Should you think it regrettable that the three provinces, Fukien, Kiangsi and Chekiang, have not been able or willing to disband our troops, then, we, Tsang Chih Ping and Yang Hua Chao, are ready to leave Chekiang territory at once and come to your territory to wait for your pleasure; and you may assign us some vacant land in the country side for the temporary accommodation of our forces. Afterwards, you may select the best of your own troops to accompany you to hold an inspection of our men in person, when we shall unconditionally obey your decision either to disband us or accept our service. Do not prosecute a tyrannical war on the merest pretext, to the infinite suffering of our people, we beseech you.

"Awaiting your orders instantly.

Signed TSANG SHIH PING (Seal).
YANG HUA CHAO (Seal).

September 3rd, 1924.

REPORTED LOAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH H. AND S. BANK.

Owing to reports being circulated that Peking has approached the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for a loan of £1,000,000 in order to carry on the war against Chekiang, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has sent the following letter of protest to the Manager:—

September 3rd, 1924.

A. B. LOWSON, Esq., Manager,
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that according to a report received from Peking, Wang Ko Min, Minister of Finance, is mortgaging the German Bonds to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the purpose of obtaining a loan of £1,000,000 to pay for military appropriations.

In view of the impending conflict and the belligerent measures taken in connection therewith, resulting in the severe losses which the people have already sustained, the loan above-mentioned, if it materializes, will have the direct effect of prolonging the strife between the two provinces, thereby increasing the sufferings of the panic-striken people.

Bearing in mind the friendly relations existing between this Chamber and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, we are writing this letter to your good self to inquire if the report as above stated is correct. Should it prove to be not unfounded, we shall feel highly indebted to you for the termination of all negotiations connected with this loan. On the other hand, if the report is not based on fact, your assurance that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will on no account entertain any request for a loan of this kind will ease the mind of the public, the opposition on the part of the people of Kiangsu and Chekiang to the reported loan under negotiation being firm and unanimous.

Kindly let us have your esteemed illuminative reply at your earliest convenience so that this Chamber being thus enlightened may have with the least possible delay an accurate knowledge of the situation.

Thanking you for giving this matter your attention.—Yours faithfully,

CHAIRMAN.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRINCE IN AMERICA.

DAMAGES EYELID AT POLO.

SYOSSET, September 9th.

While the Prince of Wales was playing polo dirt from the hoofs of a pony lodged under an eyelid, causing considerable pain. It was half an hour before the dirt was removed by a physician. The Prince was able to attend a dinner and dance in the evening.

WORLD'S WORKING DAY.

THE EIGHT HOUR CONVENTION.

BERNE, September 9th.

An important conference of Labour Ministers of Britain, France, Belgium and Germany are discussing the ratification of the Washington eight hours day convention. The Entente Ministers are opposed to the claim of the German Minister that Germany is entitled to demand an extension of the working day during the period when deliveries in kind are being made.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE LEAGUE.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

GENEVA, September 8th.

An important statement on Italy's attitude was made by Count Schanzer at a meeting of the third committee of the League of Nations, dealing with the reduction of armaments. He said Italy preferred strengthening, if necessary, the covenant of the League, rather than establishing new machinery which might divide the world into two camps, one standing by the covenant and the other supporting the proposed treaty of mutual assistance. The covenant was already a treaty of mutual guarantee. He had the same objections to the American project. Italy, however, was prepared to collaborate in amending the covenant, which itself contained guarantees. The American plan proposed to give an International Court of Justice powers which would not belong to it.

As regards obligatory arbitration, he pointed out that certain questions were unsuitable for judicial procedure. The Council of the League should deal with such.

The committee finally referred the replies of the various Governments, on the draft treaty of mutual assistance, to a small sub-committee.

A BOLSHEVIST IN E. AFRICA.

NAIROBI, September 8th.

The Yugo-Slav Bolshevist mentioned some days ago has been caught, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment as an undesirable immigrant. He will be deported on the expiration of his sentence.

[A Reuter message on August 30th reported that a Yugo-Slav, reputed to be a dangerous Bolshevist propagandist among negroes, boarded a liner at Aden, booking for Tanganyika, where the police were waiting to seize him, but he escaped when the liner called at Mombasa, landing at night in a small boat and leaving his luggage behind.

TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

RESULT OF FIGHTING AT TETUAN.

MADRID, September 8th.

The acting president of the Directorate announces that the news from Morocco is now more satisfactory. An enemy attack on Kaala was repulsed. The enemy lost five hundred dead and six hundred wounded in the recent fighting at Tetuan.

REBELS CUT RAILWAY.

GIBRALTAR, September 8th.

It is reported from Tangier that the railway between Ceuta and Tangier has been cut. The raiders have torn up the permanent way for a distance of some miles, cut the telegraph and telephone lines, and captured the post of Bendiah.

REVOLT IN AFGHANISTAN.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PESHAWAR, September 8th.

It is reported that a truce has been declared at Khost, and peace negotiations between the Afghan officials and rebel leader are afoot.

GERMANY AND WAR GUILT.

RECONSIDERATION OF REPUDIATION.

BERLIN, September 8th.

It is officially announced that the Cabinet will not meet before the beginning of next week.

When it does so, it will decide the date and form of the notification to the Allies with regard to Germany's repudiation of responsibility for the war.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LONDON, September 9th.

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham	1	Bolton	0
Burnley	0	Everton	0
Bury	4	Aston Villa	3
Notts Forest	0	Huddersfield	1
Sheffield United	1	Cardiff	0
W. Bromwich	2	Tottenham	0
West Ham	0	Newcastle	0

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

GREETED BY PRINCE AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 8th.

The American world fliers have arrived. The aeroplanes were greeted with gun salutes, and the steamboats whistled all along the whole length of Manhattan island. The Prince of Wales was present on the aviation field to welcome the fliers.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR BABY STRONG.

You can make your Baby strong and happy if you feed him on Glaxo. That is because Glaxo is carefully made to be just like healthy breast milk. Glaxo contains everything Baby needs to build strong, straight bones, firm flesh, and healthy nerves. It has nothing in it that Baby cannot digest easily. Try Glaxo to-day. You will soon see your Baby growing healthier and stronger, and your heart will be gladdened.

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PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—YI.

LOST.—On 8TH INSTANT, between ICE HOUSE STREET and CENTRAL MARKET, OBLONG PLATINUM WATCH. Reward to Finder. H. KIN, c/o GOLF CLUB, Bank of Canton Building. [42

THE LONDON SEASON IN RETROSPECT.

ROYAL VISITORS.

Not for ten years has any approach to the social history of the past three months been seen in London. Domestic burdens and international anxiety have proved powerless to hamper the staging of such a sequence of entertainments, largely inspired by the requirements of Imperial hospitality, as recalls and even rivals the happiest times of the two preceding reigns.

There was no hesitation, no false start in the opening of the season that is just over. From the beginning, on St. George's Day, when the King's accompanied by the Queen, inaugurated the British Empire Exhibition with fitting ceremonial, this country took a motto from its most popular dramatist, and became "the island that likes to be visited." Its eagerness for the part did not restrict itself to the reception of guests from the English-speaking nations. During the month of May, the Sovereigns of Italy and Roumania were successively welcomed, and their respective visits were the occasion, in each case, of a State dinner, a State ball, a luncheon at the Guildhall, with all the picturesque ritual of City tradition, and a number of other entertainments. Later in the summer came the King and Queen of Denmark, the Queen of Spain, the Prince-Regent of Abyssinia, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania.

The King and Queen, needless to say, were tireless in the graceful performance of their exacting duties as Imperial host and hostess, and were only away from London for the short breathing-spaces of their usual Whitsun holiday with the troops of the Aldershot Command, the customary ten days at Windsor Castle for Ascot Races, and a flying visit to Knowsley for the consecration of Liverpool Cathedral. Their Majesties held four Courts and three garden parties, at the last of which, specially ear-marked for Canadians and Americans, they showed their habitual tact in adapting the traditions of Buckingham Palace to the less formal atmosphere of the White House.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the season was the revival of the formal pre-war dinner-party on a large scale. The King and Queen dined in July with the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and her Majesty also honoured Viscountess Harcourt. The Duke and Duchess of York were the guests at Hampden House of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and the Queen of Spain was the guest of honour at a dinner-party, followed by a small dance, given by the Spanish Ambassador and Madame Merry del Val. The French Ambassador and the Comtesse de Saint-Aulaire, Countess Beatty, and Viscountess Astor all gave dinner-parties to meet the Queen of Roumania, and the Earl of Granard had a dinner-party for men only at Forbes House in honour of the Prince Regent of Abyssinia.

Dances, needless to say, were as numerous as befitted such a "vintage" season, and the mother of two popular young foreign Princesses declared at a ball after the Eton and Harrow match, that she had been on duty as escort to her daughters literally for five nights a week since the middle of May.

In June the Queen honoured the Countess of Derby with her presence at the Derby night dinner and dance at Derby House, and the Duke and Duchess of York were present at the balls given by the Countess of Ancaster and the Marchioness of Bath, the latter of which Prince George and Princess Arthur of Connaught also attend. The month closed with a memorable ball at the Guildhall, given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress in connection with the British Empire Exhibition.

In July the Prince of Wales and the Queen of Spain honoured the Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery with their presence at her dance at 12, Hyde Park-gardens, for Lady Patricia Herbert, and the Duke and Duchess of York attended the balls given by Viscountess Masserene and Ferrard and Mrs. Arthur James.

The many successful subscription dances included the St. Dunstan's Ball in May at Grosvenor House, organised by Lady (Arthur) Pearson, at which the Prince of Wales was present; the Italian Hospital Ball, at the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville's house in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, which the King and Queen of Italy, with the Crown Prince and Princess Mafalda, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke and Duchess of York attended; the Enham Village Centre Ball at the Hyde Park Hotel, at which the Princess Royal received the guests; the Pompadour Ball at Claridge's, in aid of the Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square; the dance following the Rockefeller Foundation dinner at Lansdowne House, which the Duke and Duchess of York honoured by their presence; and the Marchioness of Carisbrooke's annual "Friends of the Poor" Ball at Eresby House, all of which took place in May. The Royal Caledonian Ball in June, under the presidency of the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, surpassed its brilliant predecessors, and was attended by the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and other Royal patrons. The English-American Ball at Claridge's, in aid of St. Dunstan's, the Marchioness of Titchfield's dance for the Invalid Children's Aid Association, and Lady Tree's League of Mercy Ball in the stately venue of Moor Park, were other enjoyable functions of the month. Royalties, including the Queen of Spain and the Duke and Duchess of York, were almost too numerous for individual mention at the "Heart of Empire" Ball in July at the Royal Albert Hall, at which some magnificent processions representing the component parts of the Empire were seen, and the Russian Red Cross Ball brought together a notable gathering of sympathisers with the refugees for whose benefit it was held. The Prince of Wales attended the Grosvenor House Ball in aid of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street—probably the last ball of any description which will ever be held in those surroundings—and the Duke and

(*Continued on next Column.*)

WEATHER REPORT.

September 9th at 18.30.—Pressure has increased slightly over China, Formosa, Indo-China and the Philippines.

The depression over S. China appears to be filling up.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Sept. 9th, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 82.41 inches, against an average of 83.99 inches.

The forcast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Sept. 10th is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Formosa Channel	S. winds, fresh to moderate.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, thunder showers.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 9th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.52	29.56	29.60
Temperature ...	91	84	88
Humidity ...	57	84	72
Wind Direction ...	W	W	W
" Force ...	4	2	3
Weather	c	ol	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Hightest open-air Temperature on 8th ... 93
Lowest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 84

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Sept. 10th to 16th, 1924.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	HIGH WATER. H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	LOW WATER. H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft.
Wed.	10	m 6 26	7 2	1 49 a	1 6
		8 23 a	5 1		
Thur.	11	m 7 21	7 4	m 0 59	3 7
		8 54 a	5 3	2 31 a	1 5
Fri.	12	m 8 14	7 5	m 1 52	3 4
		9 23 a	5 5	3 8 a	1 6
Satur.	13	m 9 1	7 5	m 2 39	3 0
		9 53 a	5 8	3 42 a	1 8
Sun.	14	m 9 45	7 3	m 3 23	2 7
		10 21 a	6 0	4 14 a	2 1
Mon.	15	m 10 26	6 10	m 4 6	2 4
		10 50 a	6 2	4 45 a	2 8
Tues.	16	m 11 6	6 5	m 4 50	2 6
		11 20 a	6 3	5 15 a	2 6

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Waterlevels in English Feet at 10 A.M.

Place of Observation.	Highest W.L. over recorded.	Lowest W.L. over recorded.	1924. W.L. Sept. 7	1924. W.L. Sept. 8
Wuchow, W. River	Feet. +78.00	Feet. -2.4x	Feet. +27.1	Feet. -
Kongmoon W. River	+14.7x	-0.20	+6.2	+6.2
Linkonghow, N. River	+37.0x	—	+8.5	+7.5
Shiuchow, N. River	+35.8	-	+4.6	+2.3
Samshui, N. River	+27.22	-5.00	+8.6	+7.6
Shiuklung, E. River	+18.1x	-0.8x	+2.0	+2.1

Engineer-in-Chief.

THE NEW TUBERCULOSIS REMEDY.

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THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

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OR 38, FIRST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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With INDEX. Price—$7.50.

On sale at the *Hongkong Daily Press* Office.

Duchess of York were present at the successful Mothercraft Training dance at the Ritz Hotel.

The influx of overseas visitors, culminating in the International Advertising Convention and the visit of the Canadian and American Bar Associations, was naturally the occasion of a large amount of entertaining, ending with a series of garden-parties at the end of July, of which only that given by their Majesties at Buckingham Palace escaped unwelcome attentions from the British climate. The Duchess of Norfolk was one of the first hostesses to welcome our Dominion guests at a brilliant "At Home" at Norfolk House, and receptions were also given by the Duchess of Devonshire, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Viscountess Astor, Lady Forres, Lady Weigall, Lady Waring, Lady Bethell, Sir Ali and Lady Imam, Lady Dalal, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, Mrs. Saxton Noble, and Mrs. Edgar Horne, the Mayoress of Westminster. His Majesty's Body Guard gave an evening party at St. James's Palace, and a few of the many other hosts and hostesses at similar entertainments were the Austrian Minister, the Czecho-Slovak Minister, the Polish Minister, Countess Ahlefeldt Laurvig, Viscountess Wimborne, who was hostess to 3,000 guests invited to meet Mr. Asquith at Wimborne House; Lady Maud Warrender, the Hon. Lady Croft, Lady Norton-Griffiths, and Lady Kinloch-Cooke.

The one direction in which the season fell comparatively short was in weddings of outstanding social importance carried out in the grand manner, of which there were relatively few.

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SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.," which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
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"COBLENZ"	10th November	13th December
"PFALZ"	11th December	17th January, 1925
"DERFFLINGER"	3rd January, 1925	4th February "
"SAARBRUECKEN"	2nd February, "	8th March "
"TRIER"	1st March "	5th April "
"FULDA"	29th March "	2nd May "

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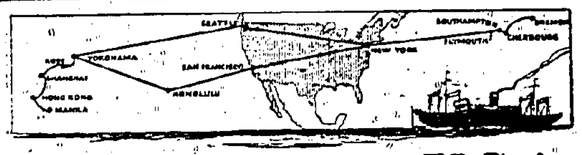

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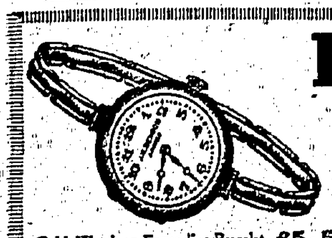

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TROUBLE ON THE "FAUSANG."

BRAWL BETWEEN PASSENGERS AND CREW.

CHIEF OFFICER HELD ON GRAVE CHARGE.

Important developments have followed an affair which occurred on board the Indo-China S.N. Co.'s str. *Fausang* on August 7th, while the vessel was on a voyage from Shanghai to Tientsin.

Although official action in the matter has not yet been concluded, the affair is so important, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that we feel justified in publishing the main facts of the case, which have reached from an unimpeachable source.

It appears that the *Fausang*, one of the best-known vessels on the China Coast, left Shanghai on August 5th for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin. Shortly after 7 a.m. on August 7th, the chief officer of the ship, Mr. Firth, who was on duty on the bridge, was informed of trouble between some Chinese passengers and members of the crew. He went to the scene of the disturbance, and seeing that the trouble appeared to be serious, he attempted to apprehend a Chinese passenger who appeared to be one of the ringleaders of the affair. The man showed fight and at the same time made an attempt to relieve the officer of a leather baton he was carrying, while at the same time two other passengers made to attack the chief officer. Realizing that matters were becoming ugly, he drew his revolver in an attempt to quieten the more threatening of the passengers. At this, one of them, a Shantung man whose name we understand to be Wong Shi Tsing, is stated to have jumped overboard. The alarm was raised immediately and the vessel turned round, but despite a search lasting for more than 40 minutes no trace of the man could be found, and the ship continued on her voyage.

KIDNAPPERS' ASSERTION.

It seems that the trouble originated owing to some members of the crew of the ship, among whom the carpenter appears to have been prominent, discovering, or suspecting that they had discovered, that some of the passengers were kidnappers and that they had with them a young girl whom they were taking to Chefoo. The alleged kidnappers who had taken a prominent part in the disturbance were handed over to the police immediately on the arrival of the vessel at Chefoo, and a report of the affair was made to the British Consul at that port.

It has been ascertained that the man who is alleged to have jumped overboard and who presumably was drowned was a member of the crew of the Chinese gunboat *Hai Chi* and that he was returning from leave. His brother, who was at Chefoo, took up the case, and submitted to the Chinese newspaper a report of the affair, in which it was stated very definitely that the chief officer of the *Fausang* threw the man overboard. The statement was backed by the three alleged kidnappers.

BRITISH COURT OF INQUIRY.

On August 16th a Court of Inquiry, convened by the British Consul, was held on board the *Fausang* at Chefoo, and lasted from 12.30 p.m. till 7.30 a.m. At that inquiry the three men who had made the statement to the Press that they had seen the chief officer throw the man overboard retracted the statement, admitting that although they signed their names to it they saw no such thing. Apparently it was brought out at the inquiry that the ship's carpenter started the trouble by interfering with three of the passengers, saying that three of them were kidnappers and would have to be arrested. The deceased man is alleged to have interfered and eventually passengers and crew came to blows, the carpenter, it is stated, receiving a nasty blow over the eye. When the ship returned to Shanghai he asked permission to remain ashore in order to have his injuries attended to, and did not go with the vessel when she left on her next trip north.

WARRANT FOR CHIEF OFFICER.

When the *Fausang* was in Chefoo again on August 29th the inquiry was continued, lasting from 9.30 a.m. till 6 p.m. Witnesses from the vessel were called, consisting of the compradore, boatswain, a seaman and the chief engineer's boy, and all swore that they saw the man jump overboard, the chief officer being about eight feet from him at the time. The inquiry was further adjourned owing to the absence of the carpenter, who is considered one of the most material witnesses in the case. He is required also by the Chinese authorities at Chefoo, who claim that a statement has been made to them that he was implicated in the kidnapping affair. When the *Fausang* returned to Shanghai the carpenter failed to rejoin the ship, and in view of his importance as a witness a warrant, which we understand has not yet been executed, was taken out for his arrest.

When the *Fausang* once more returned to Chefoo, on August 26th, the chief officer was arrested on a Consular warrant, in which he was charged with "assaulting one Wong Shi Tsing by hitting him with a leather baton and theatening him with a revolver whereby he was put in bodily fear of his life and by some means fell into the sea thereby coming to his death." Mr. Firth was taken ashore under arrest, but was granted bail.

CHINESE DEMAND FOR BOATSWAIN.

The Court of Inquiry was continued on the *Fausang* on August 31st, on the return of the vessel from Tientsin, among those present being the British Consul, three Chinese officials, and Mr. V. R. Eckford, representing Cornabe, Eckford & Co., the Chefoo agents of the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd. The inquiry was continued from 12 noon on that day till 6.15 p.m. and from 10 a.m. the following day till 5.15 p.m. Major Bush represented Mr. Firth at the inquiry on both days. Various witnesses were examined at great length, among them being the compradore, the engineer's boy, the boatswain,

(*Continued on next Column.*)

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the seaman who already has been referred to, and the master of the vessel. At the conclusion of the hearing the Chinese authorities wanted the British Consul to issue a warrant for the arrest of the boatswain, on the evidence of one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who stated that the boatswain also was implicated in the death of the man Wong. The Consul declined to comply with the request of the Chinese authorities, but put the boatswain on bail of $500, which was provided by Mr. Eckford.

We are informed that the utmost importance attaches to the evidence of the missing carpenter, who is considered an essential witness for the defence, but up to yesterday (September 4th) he had not been secured.

The inquiry was again continued at Chefoo on September 4th.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 10th Sept.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Friday, 12th Sept.	10 a.m.
MANILA via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 13th Sept.	3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Sunday, 14th Sept.	7 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Monday, 15th Sept.	5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG"	Wednesday, 17th Sept.	10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Wednesday, 17th Sept.	Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Friday, 19th Sept.	10 a.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI & MOJI	"HOSANG"	Sunday, 21st Sept.	7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Monday, 22nd Sept.	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	Wednesday, 24th Sept.	10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 25th Sept.	3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wednesday, 1st Oct.	1 p.m.

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"GLENGARRY"	16th Oct.	"GLENIFFER"		28th Sept.
"GLENAPP"	30th Oct.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.		
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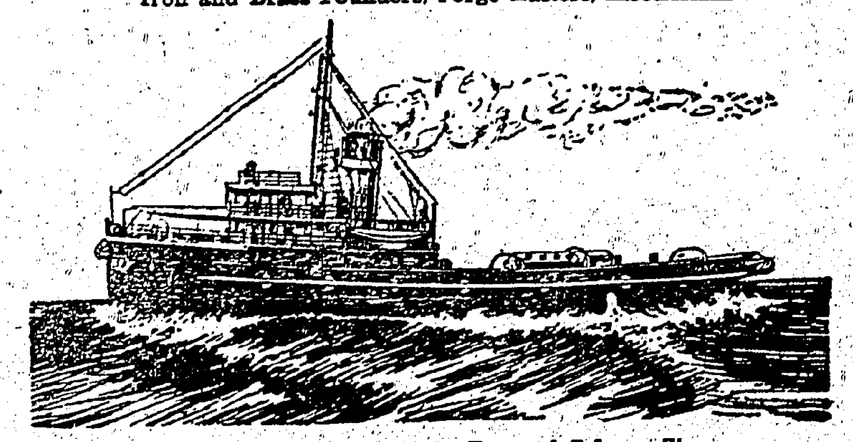

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 8th.

Amherst, Portuguese str., 211 tons, Capt. A. Fernandes, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38.—On Fat. S.S. Co.

Chusan, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. J. Richards, from Swatow, lying at Quarry Bay.—B. & S.

Heian Maru, Japanese str., 1,793 tons, Capt. Y. Masuda, from Taikoo, with a cargo of lime stone, lying at Kowloon Bay.—Geo. Grimble.

Sui Sang, British str., 1,980 tons, Capt. S. O. Mitford, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B7.—J. M. & Co.

Unam Maru, Japanese str., 1,339 tons, Capt. S. Imamura, from Karatsu, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C48.—O.S.K.

September 9th.

Haruna Maru, Japanese str., 10,120 tons, Capt. M. Makamura, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4.—N.Y.K.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,330 tons, Capt. N. W. van Costlandt, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C37.—J. M. & Co.

Kalyan, British str., 1,576 tons, Capt. G. H. Pennefather, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—B. & S.

Sarpedon, British str., 6,921 tons, Capt. J. N. Williamson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—B. & S.

Seang Bee, British str., 3,764 tons, Capt. R. S. Connally, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A27.—Tuan Kee Hong.

CLEARANCES.

September 8th.

Matsuye Maru, for Shanghai.
Wenyuan Maru, for Hongay.

September 9th.

Amherst, for Hoihow.
Borneo Maru, for Singapore.
Chihaya Maru, for Canton.
Chusan, for Shanghai.
Chung Hing, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Fookhong, for Saigon.
Hai Ning, for Swatow.
Haruna Maru, for Singapore.
Kut Sang, for Singapore.
Kwongchow, for Swatow.
Kwong Sang, for Swatow.
Kwonkong, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Kriton, for Keelung.
Ling Shan, for Canton.
President Lincoln, for Shanghai.
Promethean, for Sebutlik.
Reims, for Hoihow.
Rhesus, for Shanghai.
Sarpedon, for Singapore.
Song Bo, for Hoihow.
Tairea, for Amoy.
Tjibodas, for Amoy.
Unam Maru, for Canton.
Yeijun Maru, for Tsingtau.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Sui Sang*, from Manila, on September 8th:—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and infant.

Per s.s. *Sarpedon*, from Shanghai, on September 8th:—Miss L. Andrews, Mr. Brown, Miss C. Collette, Mr. A. R. Harris, Mrs. L. Smith, Mr. A. H. F. Edwards, Mr. R. R. West, Mr. A. Brostedt, Mr. A. Kitchell, Mr. C. H. Wu, Mrs. P. C. Wang, Mrs. W. J. Hawker.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Haruna Maru*, on September 9th:—Mr. W. Brandt, Mr. M. Frobe, Mrs. D. Koresteer and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gastpar and one child, Mr. C. Gastpar, Mrs. C. Gastpar, Mr. C. E. Gadelius, Mrs. D. W. Lough, Mr. K. Lincoln, Mr. F. Lickley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Parr and one child, Mr. H. K. Sabiar, Mr. A. C. Tytheridge, Mr. W. H. Train.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Sarpedon*, for London, on September 9th:—Mrs. A. Covey, Mr. B. G. Tennant, Mr. K. Kuhn, Mrs. J. W. Stevenson, Mrs. A. H. Edwards, Mr. A. Buys, Mr. C. L. L. Williams, Mrs. E. A. Mills and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Stone and child, Mrs. K. Browett, Mrs. H. McKenna, Mrs. J. W. Robertson and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parkin and child, Mr. J. Pickering, Mr. W. R. Studd, Mrs. R. G. Warton, Miss G. N. Spink, Mr. H. P. B. Jones, Prof. E. Putnam, Mr. T. D. W. Bannister, Mr. R. D. J. Harding, Mr. V. P. Waters, Mrs. R. E. Greensmith, Mrs. A. S. Littlejohns, Mr. H. F. Williams.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Devanha*, from Hongkong, arrived at Marseilles on September 6th, at 8 p.m.

The M.M. s.s. *Amazone*, which left Hongkong on August 3rd, arrived at Marseilles on September 3rd.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yoshino Maru* (Australian passenger line), left Manila for Hongkong on September 8th, and is expected here on September 11th at 7 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Ceylon Maru* (Calcutta line), left Singapore for Hongkong on September 8th, and is expected here on September 14th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sado Maru* (Bombay passenger line), left Moji for Hongkong, *via* Shanghai, on September 8th, and is expected here on September 14th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Autolycus (Blue Funnel)(due to-morrow.
Bengloe (Ben), due September 12th.
Empress of Russia due September 15th.
Orestes (Blue Funnel), due October 9th.
Moji Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.
Nagoya (P. & O.), due to-day.
President Madison (Admiral Oriental). due to-day.
President McKinley (Admiral Oriental), due September 14th.
President Van Buren (Dollar), due Sept. 29th.
Schlesien (N.D.L.), due to-day.
Trier (N.D.L.), due September 14th.
Yamagata Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.
Yoshino Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

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NEW YORK & BOSTON	Southwestern Miller	Brit.	Prince Line	On 1st Oct.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	Perseus	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 10th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via S'HAI & JAP. PORTS & H'LU.	President Lincoln	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th inst., 10 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	West Sequana	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 16th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 13th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via J. PORTS	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th inst., 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, VANCOUVER, &c.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 26th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Achilles	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 20th inst.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA, via S'HAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Presidt. Madison	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 12th inst.
MARSEILLES, CAEN, BLANC, LONDON, ANTWERP & R'DAM.	Nagoya	Jap.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	On 12th inst., Noon
MARSEILLES, &c.	Amboise	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 13th Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Paul Lecat	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 14th inst.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Andre Lebon	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 28th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE &c.	Haruna Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th inst., 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, R'DAM, LEITH & GLASGOW	City of Manila	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 11th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW	Antilochus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 20th inst.
GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, &c.	Schlesien	Ger.	Melchers & Co.	On 18th Oct.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & DUNKIRK	Glaucus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th inst.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, &c.	Paris Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 5th Oct.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Pembrokeshire	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst.
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Boeroe	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 3rd Oct.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Albert Vogler	Ger.	Reuter Brockelmann & Co.	About 23rd inst.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Sado Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Fooksang	Brit.	Jardines, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Tilawa	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	On 18th inst.,
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	Sicilia	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	On 17th Oct.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	On 1st Oct.
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI,	Van Cloon	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 11th inst.
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	Laconia	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 10th Oct.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst., 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HAIHOW & PAKHOI	Taikwa Maru	Jap.	Yamasan ta Kisen Kaisha	About 19th inst.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Chukwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 18th inst.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On —
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th inst., 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Arafura	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	On 1st Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Taiyuan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th Oct.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Moji Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th inst.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Malwa	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	On 10th Oct.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Morea	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	Sicilia	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	On 4th Oct.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	Persia	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	Tjisondari	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 16th inst.
AMOY, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Tairea	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	On 10th inst., 10 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	St. Albans	Brit.	P. & O.-B. I. & A. L.	On 4th Oct.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI & SHANGHAI	C. Lepoz Y Lepoz	Span.	Boteiho Bros.	On 12th Oct.
JAPAN PORTS	Hague Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th inst.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., Noon
BATAVIA	Tjisalak	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 10th inst.
CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE & RANGOON	Hamburg Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 26th inst.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	Lake Gilpen	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On —
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	Lecsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., 7 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Tean	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th inst., 2.30 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kaigan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst., 2.30 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haifoong	Jap.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 16th inst., 1 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Hai-Ning	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On —
MANILA	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On —
MANILA via AMOY	Suisang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., 2 p.m.
MANILA	Presidt. McKinley	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 15th inst.
MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, &c.	C. Lopez Y Lopez	Span.	Boteiho Bros.	On 30th Oct.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	West Carmona	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 25th inst.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "RHESUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th September.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th September, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1924. 1237

SHIPPING NOTES.

The silk which left here by the P. & O. s.s. *Devanha* on August 9th was delivered in Marseilles on September 6th, a transit of 28 days.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE CORONET.

Made by Paramount, with Betty Compson, Bert Lytell and May McAvoy in the featured roles and with other outstanding names such as Gareth Hughes, Kathleen Clifford and Walter Long, "Kick In" is a picture that has much in it which guarantees genuine entertainment. "Kick In," is a picture of crook life, but not necessarily of crook interest, which opens at the Coronet to-day and will be screened there till Saturday.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

The eternal battle of sexes, raging from the very dawn of human race, is the theme of Mr. Goodman's powerfully dramatic and prophetic photoplay, "What's Wrong with the Women?" which is being shown at the World Theatre to-day. It is not unkind to womanhood. It is in no sense a sermon or photodrama on behalf of mere man. But it reveals the modern woman in all her strength and weakness and shows by means of a tremendously dramatic human story, how *woman in the present high-powered era* of jazz and boot-leggers, can best serve society.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

In "The Storm Daughter," the current Queen's Theatre 5.15 and 9.15 attraction, Priscilla Dean appears as a charming, hardy fisher lass, who becomes the victim of a collision between a motor-boat and a big sailing vessel, and later on, the object of the attentions of a brute of a skipper. This picture is remarkable for the many vivid scenes of ships at sea. A realistic picturisation of a big typhoon and the ship—a four masted windjammer—being thrown on to the rocks is also depicted.

Much favourable comment has been showered on "The Unfortunate Girl," the all-Chinese film made in Shanghai, but with sub-titles in English.

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IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports.
HARUNA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Sept. at 11 a.m.
KAMO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MITO MARU ... Friday, 26th Sept.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.
TSURUGA MARU (Calls Glasgow) ... Friday, 12th Sept.
DELAGOA MARU ... Sunday, 28th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila Ports.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Sept. at 11 a.m.
YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
SADO MARU ... Monday, 15th Sept.
TOKSUHIMA MARU ... Monday, 29th Sept.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
YAMAGATA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Sept.
CALCUTTA MARU ... Friday, 19th Sept.

JAVA & CALCUTTA via Batavia.
TASMANIA MARU ... Thursday 2nd Oct

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
YOSHINO MARU ... Thursday, 11th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MOJI MARU (Moji, Kobe & Yokohama) ... Saturday, 13th Sept.
TAJIMA MARU (Calls Moji & Osaka) ... Wednesday, 17th Sept.
OSAKA MARU (Moji, Kobe & Osaka) ... Monday, 22nd Sept.
KASHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422. Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
"PARIS MARU" Sunday, 5th Oct

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.
"SEATTLE MARU" Friday, 12th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
"ALTAI MARU" Monday, 15th Sept.
"SUMATRA MARU" Saturday, 20th Sept.

BANGKOK, SAIGON via SINGAPORE.
"KISHU MARU" Thursday, 2nd Oct

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.
"HAMBURG MARU" Friday, 26th Sept.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
"ARABIA MARU" Friday, 26th Sept.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.
"ALASKA MARU" (From Kobe) Wednesday, 15th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS.
"HAGUE MARU" Sunday, 14th Sept.
"AMUR MARU" Wednesday, 17th Sept.
"GANGES MARU" Sunday, 21st Sept.
"ALPS MARU" Monday, 29th Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 14th Sept., 2 p.m.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 21st Sept., 2 p.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"KOTSU MARU" Thursday, 11th Sept.

TAKAO & KEELUNG
"KISHU MARU" Tuesday, 16th Sept.

For further particulars please apply to—
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PASSENGER SERVICE.

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* "CITY OF LAHORE" .....4th Dec..... Marseilles, London, etc.
† "CITY OF KARACHI" .....29th Jan..... Do.
* "CITY OF BARODA" .....25th Feb..... Do.

* "A" Class. † "B" Class.

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*s.s. "CITY OF YOKOHAMA" ...via Suez Canal ... ... 21st Sept.
s.s. "TEUCER" ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 1st Oct
s.s. "EURYLOCHUS" ... ...via Suez Canal ... ... 11th Oct

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hgkg. and Sailings for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PAUL LECAT	—	—	14th Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	—	—	28th Sept.
AMBOISE	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	12th Oct.
CHANTILLY	28th Aug.	29th Sept.	26th Oct.
PORTHOS	11th Sept.	14th Oct	9th Nov.
AMAZONE	25th Sept.	28th Oct.	23rd Nov.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about).	Destination
"NAGOYA"	6,854	12th Sept., Noon	Marseilles, Cassa Blanca, L'don., Antwerp and Rotterdam.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	20th Sept., Noon	Mars., L'don. & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	1st Oct.	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay
"KASHMIR"	8,963	4th Oct.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"PESHAWUR"	7,934	14th Oct.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	27th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	25th Nov.	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KARMALA"	9,098	29th Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	23rd Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KHIVA"	9,097	27th Dec.	Marseilles, L'don. & A'werp
	1925		
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SICILIA"	6,813	20th Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	21st Feb.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	21st Mar.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	do.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,000	16th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAIREA"	8,500	3rd Oct.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	25th Oct.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Nov.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	29th Oct.	
"EASTERN"	4,000	28th Nov.	

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The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

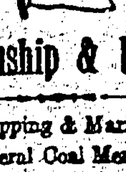
"TAIREA"	8,500	10th Sept., 2 p.m.	Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe & Osaka.
"MOREA"	10,911	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	3rd Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	4th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	6th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	22nd Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,098	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	1st Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	3rd Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	13th Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,097	29th Nov.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	29th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	27th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
	1925.		
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,863	24th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	21st Feb.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG Agents.

Y. K. K.



Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.
Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For CANTON
s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... ...on or about 16th Sept.
For HAIPHONG via Haihow & Pakhoi
s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... ...on or about 19th Sept.
For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
s.s. "CHUKWA MARU" ... ...on or about 18th Sept.

For further particulars, please apply to—
Branch Office: No. 37, Bonham Strand West. Tel. Central No. 158.
S. MITARAI, Agent. Top Floor King's Building. Tel. Central Nos. 140 & 4457.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHUSAN"	... On 10th Sept., Noon
WAIHAIWAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	... On 10th Sept., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	... On 11th Sept., 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	... On 13th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	... On 13th Sept., Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"SUNNING"	... On 14th Sept., 2.30 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE ...	"TEAN"	... On 14th Sept., 2.30 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ...	"SZECHUEN"	... On 16th Sept., D.L.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	... On 16th Sept., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	... On 16th Sept., 2.30 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	... On 18th Sept., 2.30 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	... On 20th Sept., 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pukow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33. Agents.
CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

[4

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong about	Sails for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. Is. & Aus. Ports about
"TAIYUAN" ...	5th October	10th October.
"CHANGSHA" ...	31st October	4th November

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone No. Central 36. Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... ... Sails about 24th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... ... Sails about 30th September.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... ... Sails about 30th October.
S.S. "GERANIA" ... ... Sails about 23rd November
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... ... Sails about 30th November
S.S. "NUMIDIA" ... ... Sails about 23rd December.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... ... Sails about 30th December

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "LACONIA" ... ... Sails about 4th October.
S.S. "FIUME-L" ... ... Sails about 6th October.
S.S. "PERSIA" ... ... Sails about 6th November.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... ... Sails about 7th December.
S.S. "GERANIA" ... ... Sails about 31st December.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... ... Sails about 30th September.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
Telephone Central 1030. Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "WEST SEQUANA" ... ... Due Hongkong 14th Sept.
Leave Hongkong 16th Sept.
U.S.S.B. "WEST PROSPECT" ... ... Due Hongkong 29th Sept.
Leave Hongkong 30th Sept.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.
U.S.S.B. "WEST CARMONA" ... ... Due Hongkong 23rd Sept.
Leave Hongkong 25th Sept.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.
U.S.S.B. "WEST CAJOOT" ... ... Due Hongkong 15th Oct.
Leave Hongkong 16th Oct.

FOR FULL INFORMATION, APPLY TO
STRUTHERS AND BARRY,
L. EVERETT, General Agent, for JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES, INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA. 1st Floor, Queen's Building Phone No. Central 2008.
G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent. [123

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai	*Sinkiang*	10th Sept.
Shanghai	*Nagoya* ...	10th Sept.
Japan and Shanghai	*Siberia Maru* ...	10th Sept.
Shanghai	*Sun Ning*	11th Sept.
Europe via Negapatam Letters only, London, 14th Aug.)	*Autolycus* ...	11th Sept.
Europe via Negapatam (papers only, London, 14th Aug.)	*Trier*	13th Sept.
Java	*Tjitarcem* ...	14th Sept
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	*Pres. McKinley* ...	14th Sept.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	*Pres. Harrison* ...	15th Sept.
Japan	*Tango Maru* ...	16th Sept.
Australia & Manila	*Taiyuan*	5th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date.	
Swatow	*Kwongsang* ...	Wednesday, 10th.	8.00 A M
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, *Canada *U.S.A. C & S. America, & *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 3rd Oct., & Europe via Siberia. (Correspondence specially superscribed "via Siberia" only) ...	*Pres. Lincoln* ...	Registration Letters	8.00 A M 8.30 A M
Straits Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 11th Oct. ...	*Harima Maru* ...	Reg. Letters	8.45 A M 9.30 A M
Shanghai	*Chusan*		10.00 A M
Saigon	*Fook Hong* ...		10.30 A M
Java via Batavia	*Tjisalak*		11.00 A M
Straits	*Sarriskan*		1.30 P M
Wei Hai Wei	*Kweichow*		2.30 P M
Haiphong	*Borneo*		5.00 P M
*Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Kotsu Maru* ...	Thursday, 11th,	9.00 A M
Swatow	*Hydrangea* ...		3.30 P M
Shanghai, Japan, U.S.A., Central & South America *Canada, and *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 1st Oct.	*Pres. Madison* ...	Parcels, 11th, Friday, 12th, Registration Letters ...	5.00 P M 8.00 A M 8.30 A M
Straits	*Van Cloon* ...		8.00 A M
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 29th Sept. ...	*Emp. of Canada* ...	Friday, 12th, Parcels for Canada only:— Registration Letters	 9.00 A M 9.15 A M 10.00 A M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, Aden, & *EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 16th Oct.	*Nagoya* ...		10.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow ...	*Haihong*		2.00 P M
Shanghai	*Sinkiang* ...	Saturday, 13th,	10.30 A M
Amoy and *Manila	*Suisang* ...		2.00 P M
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 16th Oct.	*Port Lucat* ...	Registration Letters	4.15 P M 5.00 P M
Shanghai and Japan	*Trier*		4.30 P M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Leesang*		5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	*Amakusa Maru* ...	Sunday, 14th,	9.00 A M
Amoy	*Tenn*		9.00 A M
Manila	*Pres. McKinley* ...	Monday, 15th,	5.00 P M
Amoy	*Szechuen*		5.00 P M
Manila *Straits Ceylon India Mauritius East and South Africa *Egypt and *Europd via Marseilles—due Marseilles 22nd Oct.	*Pres. Harrison*	Tuesday, 16th,	8.30 A M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and *Haiphong ...	*Taming*		8.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	*eastbound*		Noon
Swatow and Bangkok	*Kulgan*		1.00 P M
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 25th Sept.	*Tanga Maru* ...	Wednesday, 17th, Registration Letters	 8.45 A M 9.30 A M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 17th Oct	*Indus-I-Hind* ...	Friday, 19th, Parcels, Reg. 20th, Letters	 5.00 P M 9.45 A M 10.30 A M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE
(DIRECT).

GLAUCUS ...15TH SEPT. London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Dunkirk
EUMAEUS ...22ND SEPT. London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
AUTOLYCUS 6TH OCT. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
HELENUS ...13TH OCT. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

ANTILOCHUS ...20TH SEPT. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
KT. TEMPLAR .. 1ST OCT. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE
(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

ACHILLES ...20TH SEPT. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
PHILOCTETES...14TH OCT. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE
(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

PERSEUS ...13TH SEPT. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez
TEUCER ... 1ST OCT. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez
EURYLOCHUS 11TH OCT. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

PATROCLUS ...16TH SEPT. Shanghai
PATROCLUS ...21ST OCT. Singapore, Marseilles & London
MENTOR ...17TH NOV. Singapore, Marseilles & London
HECTOR ...16TH DEC. Singapore, Marseilles & London
TEIRESIAS ...29TH DEC. Singapore, Marseilles & London
SARPEDON ...27TH JAN. Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accomodation at specially reduced fares.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

September 9th, 1924.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	...2/4⅞
Bank Bills, on demand ...	... 2/4 13/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/5
Credits, at 4 months' sight	...2/5⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	...2/5⅛
On, Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1.0.0
Credits, 4 months sight ...	1 11.
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	83½
Credits, at 30 days' sight ...	84⅛
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	165½
Bank Bills, on demand...	
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	165½
Bank Bills, on demand ...	
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	
On Yokohama.—On demand	139½
On Manila.—On demand ...	106
On Singapore.—On demand ...	142½
On Batavia.—On demand ...	141
On Haiphong.—On demand ...	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand ...	nom.
On Bangkok.—On demand... ...	77½
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate ...$	8.13
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael ...	48
Bar Silver, per oz. ...	34⅞

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ...	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£4,000,000
Silver	$25,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Chairman
H. P. White, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

B. D. F. Beith, Esq. — J. A. Plummer, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. — J. P. Warren, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. — N. L. Watson, Esq.
A. O. Lang, Esq. — G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stilt, Esq.

London Bankers:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. [27

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. [28

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund...	£3,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	£3,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 8th, 1924. [31

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(Taiwan Ginko.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 13,980,000

Head Office.—Taipeh Formosa.

Branches:
Japan:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
Formosa:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
Others:—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

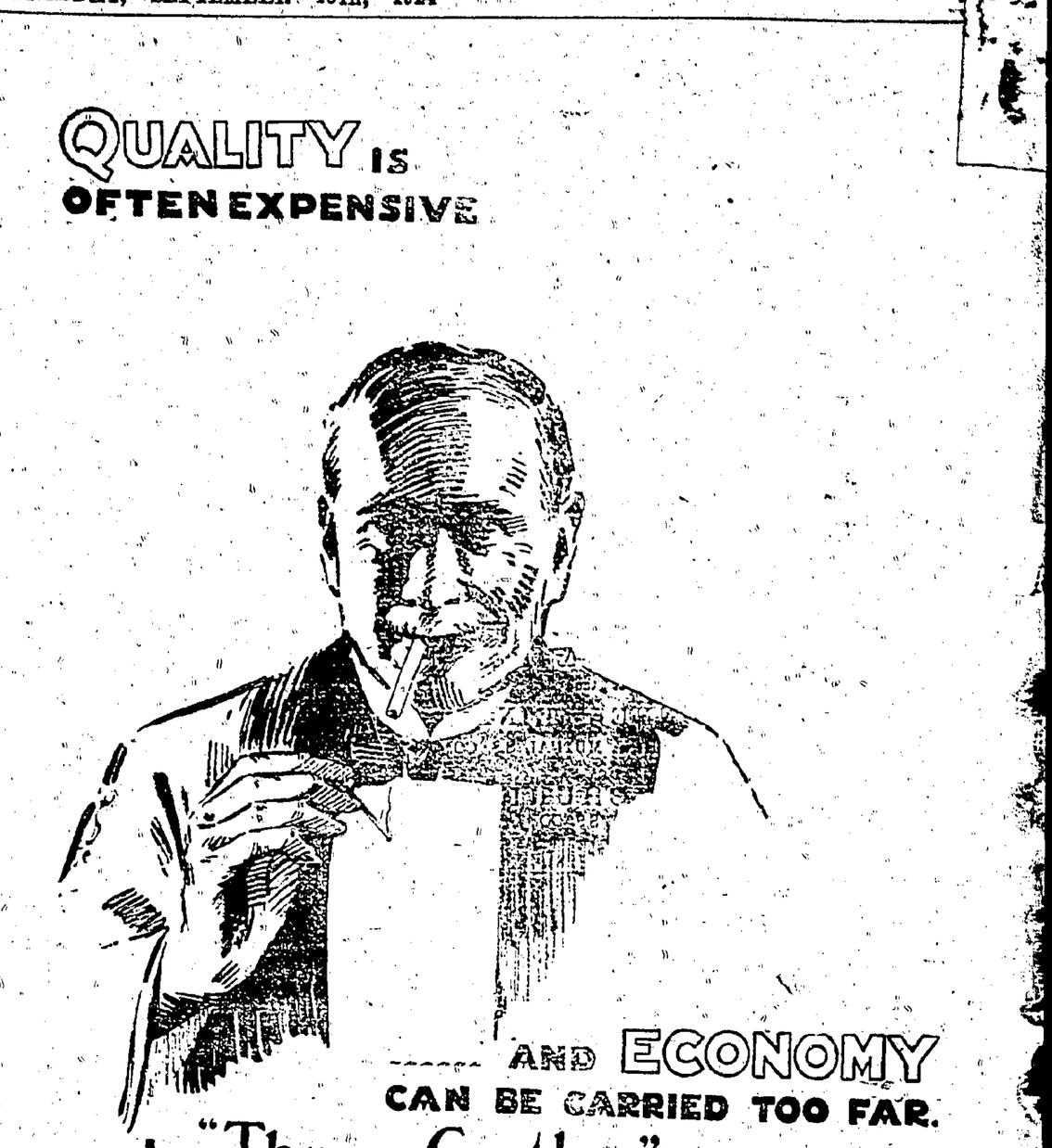
London Bankers:
London Counties Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
4, Des Vœux Road,
Hongkong, 28th June, 1924



THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital... ...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England
and
Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Hongkong	Madras
Bombay	Howrah	New York
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius)
Rangoon	Shanghai	
Simla	Singapore	
Sourabaya		

Hongkong Branch:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [30

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital.....	Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Frs. 59,667,283.54

Branches

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mengtsz	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondicherry	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan and Co French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

Head Office:—
No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1918.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	750,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

	Per annum.
For 3 months at the rate of	3 per cent.
For 6 "	4 "
For 12 "	5 "

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 15th, 1924. [84

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:
York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong

Branches:
Shanghai—51, Kiangse Road.
Hankow—British Concession.

Correspondents in
London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

Prompt Service.

Attractive Rates for all kinds of Deposits Enquiries are welcomed.

T. H. MAI,
1962] Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up)	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 74,500,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies at:

Batavia	Kobe	Soerabaya
Bombay	London	Rangoon
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun (Changchun)	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien (Mukden)	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Hamburg	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokyo
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kai Yuen	Rio de Janeiro	Tsingtau
		Vladivostock

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for Fixed Periods at to be obtained on application.

T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1924. [29

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

[Netherlands Trading Society.]
BANK.

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital Guilders	150,000,000 (£12,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	80,000,000 (£6,666,670)
Reserve Fund	33,045,032 (£2,670,419)
Special Reserves	22,660,000 (£1,888,330)

Head Office:—Amsterdam.

Eastern Head Office:—Batavia.

Branches:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

London Banker:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. J. STAARGAARD,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital.....	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	18,278,600.00
Reserve Founds	9,629,425.24

Head Office:—Peking.

Hongkong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [38

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